ew Buckeye for 1881. plete and will suit the articular. It is decidedbest corn and fallow tor in the market. sold with or without attachment, as desired. our agent near you or or descriptive circular, ee on application.

ye Cider Press.

d. Ohio.

Ave.,

UNE: 0 cents a yard. 60 cents.

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IRON TURBINE And BUCKEYE WIND Strong & Durable.

Will not SHRINK, SWELL, WARP. or BATTLE in the Wind

ate Agent, KSON, MICH.

Grain Rake



e machinery needed to oper-., ALLIANCE, OHIO. eneral Agent.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, SING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879, SING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879, 17, Mich. pecimen of Refuse Salt you hay City has been analyzed, an seult:
nm. 87.74 |
ssium 2,49
e. 1.68
me. .40
gnesia. .35
.87
6.38 87.74 per cent.

99.91 18 works consists essentially of containing but a very small me and magnesium, and only Potassium and Oxide of Iron. Sthe Refuse Salt is more valueally two and a half per cent. It is one of the essential elell land plants. The sensible Magnesia Salts also make it mure than pure salt would be used to go for the proper of the property of the property

ertilizing Salt, Bay City

IPLE'S Sheep Dip,

acco and other vegetable ex-cure scab, destroy Ticks and heep. Is non poisonous and 75e per gallon, package charg-allons will dip 100 sheep. For SEMPLE, 399 West Main St., jy5 3m

OVE PIPE SHELF ID UTENSIL STAND. ENTS WANTED for

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DETROIT, TUESDAY AUGUST 2, 1881. MANSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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NUMBER 31.

VOLUME XII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

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e Sprite-The Glass Eye-Summer ian Robbers-Irish Evictmentsd-Singular Superstitions Chats With My Neighbors-Letting -A New Epizootic in Hørses per on Annexation....

Agricultural.

WOOL AND MUTTON.

ost of Production and Profits on Sheep at Present Prices.

J. M. Harrison, of Harrison County in a communication to the Germanon Telegraph insists that sheep are not ing farmers of that State at the present

es for wool and mutton. He says: "A few figures will show that the outk for Pennsylvania and Ohio wool-wers is very discouraging. Buyers ant to purchase wool on a basis of three bunds for one dollar. We cannot grow asis of two pounds for one dollar. If the large flocks of sheep in the West and in other countries can be kept, and the wool rown as a profit on the present basis, then ir business is done. The hay, fodder and m at last year's prices, allowing a trifle or the summer pasture, will make a great eal more than the income from the flock deal more than the income from the flock of sheep. There were 13,000 less sheep in Harrison county, Ohio, this spring than last. Men are looking around them for something that will pay better. On all sides we hear the question, 'What shall we do?" A greater acreage of grain has

been sown in the last two years; cattle and logs pay better than they have done heretofore, and the wool-growing interest is on the decline. We as a nation are exporters is own wool: but it will never be done on basis of three pounds for one dollar, un less it is done by the owners of very large comes off the sheep's back will not pay the market price for the food it has coneaving the shepherd no margin for his abor, he is indeed in a poor business. If we assume that on a farm of two hundred acres a man can keep three hundred sheep,

he income at present prices cannot reach nore than \$850 for wool and mutton sold. the hay, grain, pasture, loss by di abor and other expenses will make \$1000. We will suppose that the living which the mily gets off the farm, mainly out of the other products, will balance the interest at #4 on the capital invested. The woolnower is still \$150 behind when he foots up his ledger. You will ask then, how oes he live if he allowed himself to come behind every year? The answer is, he lets his hay and grain and pasture go into he sheep at less than the market price, and receives remuneration for his los aving the manure, improving the farm and keeping up its fertility; otherwise the selling of the hay and grain would impovrish the farm, while the sheep business udiciously managed pays a reduced price

for these products, keeps up the fertility of the farm, and increases the yield enough balance the reduction in price. Our jugh, hilly land is not adapted to grainmising: but for grazing, especially for sheep, it has no superior. With the price of wool at or near fifty cents per pound, we are in a good business; but at three ounds for one dollar we will eventually edriven to some other locality or into ome other business." We do not think farmers in Michigan

would say that sheep at present prices for Wool and mutton do not pay a fair margin for their care and feed. In fact, all farmers with whom we have talked on the subject expressed themselves strongly on the other side. Let us see how 300 sheep would pay this season, taking a fair average of their cost and the expense of keeping them: Here are our figures:

30 sheep, bought in September, 90 lbs sach, at 41/20 per lb. \$1,215 00 Ped one year for them and their increase 1,000 00 literest on first investment, one year at 10 per cent. 120 15 Total cost..... . \$2,335 15

Then the income that should be got om them under good management ought to be about as follows: The increase in

he flock during the year should be 250 mbs. The flock would then consist of 550 head. The lambs should be kept, sheared, and then the culls from the whole flock sold. Sheared in June, the old sheep should give 6 lbs. per head, and the yearings 4 lbs. On this basis the income would

1.000 00 00 sheep still on hand. Net profit \$ 845 00 This allows a good price for the cost is not an imaginary thing, but a substantial when we make due allowance for the the chief veterinary in France, recom-

of feed, interest on the money invested, and does not give extravagant prices for either wool or mutton, as if the sheep are in good condition when sold they should bring more than \$4 per head at present prices.

We know that many farmers in our State can truthfully make a much better showing than this, and we would like to have them give their experience. The general opinion is that sheep pay as well as anything raised on the farm, taking an average of ten years to figure from.

PLASTER AND SALT.

DAMON, Mich., July 8, '81. to the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Thinking of sowing some ye this fall on light sandy soil, I would like to ask you, or others through your paper, the value of plaster and also of salt on crops. Taking plaster as a standard, what value do you consider salt has? Also, when should it be sown for the greatest penefit to the crop next season? I wish to seed to clover in the spring. How much salt may be safely sown on young clover or rve, and not injure it. or rye, and not injure it. In seeding to rye this fall on sandy soil

we should greatly prefer using salt to plaster. It is on sandy soil that the good effects of salt are most readily observed. Salt is especially valuable if the season happens to be a dry one. It prolongs vegetation and keeps plants from ripening too quickly, and stiffens the straw of grain crops. In seeding to clover in the spring, it would be best to give the land a coat of plaster, as it seems to have a special value for this plant, and the previous one of salt would not in any way interfere with its action. There is no doubt but that plaster is very beneficial to the clover crop, and we should use it on that in every instance 12th, states that "nothing would please on account of its cheapness and availability. But for a grain crop, on light sandy soil, salt is what is needed It draws moisture from the atmosphere, and retains it; prevents the drying up and consequent too uick ripening of the crop on dry quick oils, thus giving full plump, grains and well-matured heads. On wet, heavy land,

the use of salt would be apt to prove useless, except in a very dry season. In regard to the amount of salt that may and five bushels to the acre. There is no of the larger quantity, and many instances are recorded where it has proved much different soils and with different crops.

Salt will also be found an excellent the ravages of many insects, as nearly every one who has made public his exto stand more salt than the corn plant can, and therefore it has not been successfully

used against this pest.

If you intend using either salt or plaster,
we should give salt the preference. It
will do your rye more good than plaster,
and will also help the clover.

For the Mic higan Farmer. SHEEP NOTES FROM TUSCOLA

When I wrote my first article on this sheep question, some six weeks since, over the signature of "Old Genesee," had I known all the feeling it was going to stir up among the sensitive breeders of that county I certainly should not have written it; for not only myself, but every member of my family cherishes a strong admiration for that county and its institutions. My son who is settled here beside me, and is, with laudable ambition endeavoring to build up a flock of thoroughbred sheep, looks back to the county of his birth with much the same feeling that the expatriated German yearns for his "fatherland." Since then, that agriculture and stock growing is one occupation, it is not strange that we should look with a lively interest upon stock articles from Genesee County and when amongst many other matters of interest we saw it heralded that one breeder had returned from New York with forty thoroughbred sheep, purchased at a gross cost of \$1,600, and decorated with a list of pedigrees calculated to raise the most exalted expectations, it was not strange that we should feel a strong curlosity to learn what was their exact product in wool, as well as that of their neighboring flocks in Genesee County, with which we might be pleased to institute comparisons. We felt confident the pedigree was all right, we were certain the price was all right, and if backed up by a corresponding endorsement of fleece, we would then consider the flock all right. As the sheep were wholly and their fleeces principally of York State growth, and had not been in Michigan ong enough to suffer much from our unfavorable season, they would enter into competition with the advantages on their

ide. Lord Byron once wrote: "For twice ten years the greatest living poet,
Like to the champion of the fisty ring,
Is doomed to vindicate his fame, or show it,
Though tis but an imaginary thing."

The same principle will apply with equal ruth to the competitors for supremacy in the stock of our county, with the exception of the weight of fleece, which must ultimately establish the merit of the flock.



Russell & Co.'s "Massillon" Pony Sawmill.

pedigree and price paid will only be conditions collateral and circumstantial.

any of us better than to hear Mr. Goodrich holding up his own town to us as an example, instead of having to ransack his champions from all over the State." To of good stock is among us. this I would reply. It is but a short time since Tuscola County was covered with a State, during which period the occupation timber, the manufacture of lumber, and be used with good results, authorities rather than farming. Still, we are endeavgreatly differ, some using two, others four oring to lay the foundation to an agricultural prosperity, and amongst other things fear of any harm resulting from the use are breeding a few sheep. Of these quite a large percentage are long wools, having been introduced by our numerous Canamore beneficial than a smaller quantity. dian neighbors, who have brought with As to what precise value salt has, taking them their partiality for that class of sheep. plaster as a standard, would be a difficult American born people almost invariably of other farm-products, but we import question to answer. It would vary on prefer the Merino and its grades, but very few have as yet paid any attention to strictly thoroughbred sheep. My own means for protecting field crops against flock are grades, averaging perhaps threequarters Merino, which I consider about the most profitable sheep for the every perience with it notes this as a fact. The cut-worm, however, has proved itself able day farmer, who expects to make his money by selling wool instead of specu lating in blood. A few, however, have in vested in thoroughbred sheep, among which I will mention A. B. & R. S Weaver, of Watrousville, Dr. W. Johnson of Vassar, Dr. Bishop, of Millington, and my son Enos H. Goodrich, of Watertown. Our few breeders are so far removed from each other that it is difficult to get up a concert of action among them. For that reason public shearings have never been inaugurated in our county, though it is

hoped they may be before many years. I have seen a statement of the shearing o the Messrs. Weaver, of Watrousville, but cannot turn to it at this time; my recollection is that it will compare respectably with the State at large. The flock of Dr. Johnson is small and select, I have not the result of this year's shearing, but the latest data I have is that his ewes, six in number, and all or nearly all raising lambs, produced an aggregate of 96 pounds of wool, being an average of 16 pounds to the

fleece, and that one ewe sheared 19 lbs, but such weight could hardly have been attained in such a season as the past has been. My son's flock is in embryo, having been but recently started, but if he persevere as he has begun he will soon have a flock he need not be ashamed of. He has been breeding with and purchasing from such men as Hon. William Ball, of Livingston Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer, and John Good, of Genesee. One of his young ewes, bred by J. T. Stickney, of Vermont and sired by Old Centennial, gave a fleec of 16 lbs. 2 cz. without tags. Had the tags been included the weight must have been fully 17 lbs. Another, with tags, 141 lbs. The age of fleece was 366 days; length of staple 24 inches, weight of carcass of first sheep now (July 28), 841 lbs., could not have been over 80 pounds when sheared; fleece to carcass, 21 per cent. By reference to the article of J. H

Thompson, in the FARMER of June 28th, I notice that 10 best ewes selected from the large and excellent flock of D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, produced an aggregate of 142 lbs. 8 oz., being an average of 141 lbs., the very heaviest shearing 15 lbs. 12 oz. By the same article it is shown that 14 portions of pasture land stock that have selected ewes from the flock of J. H. Thompson produced an aggregate of 198 closed and next year healthy animals will lbs., being an average of 14lbs. 2oz. and a be penned therein, and so test the theory small fraction of an ounce. His best ewe of Pasteur. sheared 16 lbs. 12 oz. These are understood to be two of the best, or among the best flocks in Northern Michigan, and horses in and around Paris. M. Bonley,

reality. In the sheep business there is a shortage of this bad season, the result is mends the immediate separation of the sharp competition going forward between one of which no flock master need be afflicted animals, placing them in bivouac the breeders of this and other States of the ashamed. This shortage Mr. Thompson and administering pending a week 31 czs Union, and in the end the amount of wool computes (and perhaps justly computes) at of glaubeis salts and acetate of ammonia produced must settle the question, and the from two to four pounds on his heaviest on alternate days, either in mashes or shearers: call it three pounds, and we have drinks. The stalls vacated by the diseased this result on the three flocks: Best ewe in horses ought to be well disinfected. Mr. Chas. Cameron, of South Grand D.P. Dewey's flock, 15 lbs 12 oz.; best ewe in Blanc, in his article in the FARMER of July | J. H. Thompson's flock, 19 lbs. 12 oz.; best ewe in E. H. Goodrich's flock, 20 lbs.

> Now, while Mr. Cameron will please excuse me from "holding up my own town as an example," he may seet hat the germ But before closing this article I desire to

say that this Watertown sheep lays no dense growth of the heaviest forest in the claim to Hammond blood, but is a plain, unpretending Paular & Stickney sheep, of its inhabitants has been the removal of but stands duly recorded, with its comrades of my son's flock, in the Vermont the clearing away of its incumbrances Register, and is also admitted to registration in the forthcoming Michigan Register. ENOS GOODRICH.

WATERTOWN, Mich., July 28, '81

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Prevention of Charbon in Cattle and Sheep-Influenza in Horses-Fertilizers and Concentrated Food for Stock;

prepared, it acted as a preservative vaccine.

The explanation is that the animalcules

propagate themselves in two manners,

first, that of threads, like mushrooms or

the leaven of beer, and second, that of

corpuscules or spores, atoms as small and

as shining as particles of sand. Now the

temperature of 109 degrees has the effect

of preventing the animalcules passing into

second or spore stage, or at least totally

changing the conditions necessary for ex-

ercising their poisonous influences. The

agricultural society of Melun placed sheep,

bullocks and cows at the service of M.

Pasteur to be experimented upon. All

the animals were healthy; those inoculated

with the virus of charbon died without

exception; those inoculated with the same

virus, but whose virulence had been modi-

fied by heat, perfectly resisted the infec-

tion. M. Lesage, of Fresue, in the depart-

ment of the Loiret, is repeating the experi-

ments of M. Pasteur on 139 sheep, 8 oxen

and 4 cows: so far the results have been

identical, and more important for the pre-

servative efficacy of the vaccine, as the re-

gion of Fresue is notorious for the pre-

valence of the charbon malady. M. Pasteur

has asserted that the germs of the disease

are brought up by worms from the soil

plague have been interred, stock subse-

where animals that have died from the

quently grazing over such ground catching

the infection. To test this important

point several agriculturists have buried in

died of charbon; these spots have been en-

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

Influenza exists very extensively among

Paris, July 15, 1881. PREVENTION OF CHARBON IN CATTLE

AND SHEEP. M. Pasteur's discovery for the protection sample and paying according to that ana- State. of sheep and cattle against the decimating lysis. The same salutary measure is being malady charbon, is naturally making pracapplied to concentrated aliments imported tical way. That eminent scientist found for fattening stock. The difference in that the cause of the disease in question nutritive value is so marked that an agri was due to animalcules which infected the culturist who buys merely on the name of blood, feeding on the globules, extracting a product can experience a serious decepfrom the latter their vital principles, which tion. In the case of rye flour the per after exhaustion, death ensues. A drop centage of protein matters can vary from 5 of the infected blood introduced to the to 12 per cent, and of fatty substances system of sheep or cows invariably profrom 2 to 11 per cent. In the case of oil duced death within 24 or 72 hours, and if cakes and distillery refuse the difference that drop of blood were mixed with a between these nutritive materials can and volume of water as large as the earth, the does vary from 12 to 36 per cent: vet vendgerms of disease, that is to say the animal cules, would still retain their destructive Let agriculturists then purchase feeding powers. But if that drop of virulent blood concentrated stuffs, following analysis, and take from the latter, as criterion of was heated to 109 F. it lost its venomous value, the largest percentage of protein and property, and more extraordinary still, if fatty matters. an animal was inoculated with blood so

ages than the sun.

THE HARVEST.

the sickle. Two facts worthy to be noted:

the general employment of reaping ma-

have more influence on harvests and vint-

FOR STOCK.

The harvest has commenced in the south

Emporium Scott Wheat. This wheat, advertised in another column of this paper, was lately introduced into Canada by Mr. McMichael, of Blenheim Having proven the superiority of it over all other kinds he sent samples for trial to the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont. which, after a thorough test in various sections of Ontario, and being satisfied that t was the coming wheat, he offered for sale. The result has been one of continued success and praise by all who have ever grown it. Its hardiness and reliability recommend it to every one; its flouring qualities are unequalled and for yield it stands pre eminent. It is a bald variety, with white chaff and a red wheat, the head being long and thickly set, the straw stiff and ever free from rust. It has been tested side by side with the old and new varieties, and in all cases it has proved to be the hardiest and most productive, and is adapted for all soils. Last season for the first time the Emporium Scott was offered for sale to the farmers of the United States, and in answer to enquiries from the purchasers, all communications received have been of a laudatory description. We have therefore every confidence in recommending it and are firmly convinced that in a few years it will be the standard variety for export or

THE managers of the great stallion race 4th inst., cleared it is said \$5,000, notwithstanding the fact that the entrance fees fell about \$1,500 short of the purse. The entrance money for the Beacon Park stallion race next September is said to exceed the purse by \$3,000, which is true

J. S. P.

milling.

Pony Saw Mills.

46RICULTU.

The pretty scene presented herewith represents the manufacturing of lumber in the woods, avoiding the labor of hauling logs long distances to saw mills, which improvement has been rendered practicable by the invention of the Pony Saw Mill. These mills have within the past few years become very popular, as the business has of France; this is some weeks earlier than proved itself very profitable, the capacity usual, and due to the exceptionally warm being from 3,000 to 7,500 feet of lumber season. Some of the new grain has been per day. The demand for Pony Saw Mill threshed. It is impossible to express a outfits has been very gratifying to their definite opinion about the yield, as the manufacturers, the well known firm o granary of France has not yet come under Russell & Co., Massillon, Ohio. This firm was established in 1842, and since that time have tounded an enviable reputation as chines and of steam for threshing, as well manufacturers of Threshing Machines and as for lifting water to irrigate meadows Portable Farm Engines. Their shops and flood vineyards-the real preservative cover acres of ground, and their business against the phyllexera. The reaper cuts the length and breadth of the country. and makes into sheaves the corn superior Their catalogue is handsome and interestto either scythe or sickle; the demand is ing, and should be in the hands of wouldnow to invent a mechanical plan for tying be purchasers of such implements as they the sheaves. The comet, to conclude make. It is sent free to interested applifrom the opinions of the peasantry, is a happy omen; in fact it is considered to

Stock Notes.

FERTILIZERS AND CONCENTRATED FOOD Farmers by dire necessity have at last to purchasers. They are all registered been compelled to never purchase any fer- stock, and selected with special reference tilizers without having the analysis of a to the wants of the wool growers of the

> MR. J. M. MATHEWSON, of Lowell, has some choice thoroughbred colts which he offers on very reasonable terms to purchasers. Their breeding is of the best. They are descendants of Lexington, and imp. Leamington and Warminster, the choicest blood known in this country or in Great Britain. Besides these he offers three thoroughbred stallions, Morris, the stout son of Lexington and Margaret Morris, Afton and Last Chance. If any one in Michigan wishes to purchase thoroughbreds, by all means let him look over this stock, as its breeding is everything that could be desired.

> > Growing the Black Walnut.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: DEAR SIR:-Can you give me any advice through your paper as to the best lands for the growth of black walnut timber, and oblige, yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER. The black walnut (Juglans nigra) does well on any good rich soil. It should be planted alone, as it is said to affect trees planted near it. It wants a good deal of oom, as it has a wide-spreading open head, and coarse, stout branches. The nut should be planted in the autumn.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

1. Does it pay to cut and steam food for dairy cows? 2. In a dairy of 30 cows, what is the best and cheapest method of steaming? 3. Can some reader of the FARMER, who has had practical experience in those matters give us light on this point? Any information from those using boilers or steam boxes, their cost and efficiency; or any suggestions touching the proper care of dairy, stock, will be highly appreciated by one who is endeavoring to establish a first-class dairy.

GEORGE TAWSE. PORT HUBON, Mich., July 26, 1881.

IT is believed that the railroad tie of the future will be cut from the catalpa tree The Fort Scott, Texas and Gulf railroad has planted 300 acres of young trees, and for the \$10,000 purse at Rochester, on the the Iron Mountain Railroad 100 acres. near Charleston, Mo. On the track bed of the latter company, ties of this wood have lain in the muddy silt of the Mississippi for twelve years, and are still in a good state of preservation. They have outlasted two sets of white oak ties, and bid fair to survive the third. Fence posts in Indiana and Illinois are now sound, provided none of the entries have been after having been in service for forty, fifty

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit

SPAYING COWS. Those of our readers who read the arti-

cles published in this column upon the

above subject, with a view of securing a continued and increased flow of milk, will recollect that when our opinion was asked upon the subject we neither endorsed or condemned the operation, as our limited experience did not justify such a course-But in order to present the subject fairly and impartially to our readers, we sought the opinions, pro and con, of the French and German authorities of the highest standing; in which countries the operation is so generally practiced upon dairy stock. While the opinions of some were adverse, the majority were largely in favor of it. The estimated loss by death from the operation is 15 per cent.; the advantages largey overbalance that loss. Two subscribers of the Michigan Farmer, largely interested in dairy stock, determined to test the operation as an experiment, the one submitting six the other three cows for that purpose. In order to make the experiment the more satisfactory none but good milch cows were selected for the purpose. From the first party we received a letter 16 days after the operation giving a statement of their progress and condition, which we published in the FARMER July 12th, since which time we have received no further information, but will publish the facts as we receive them. The accompanying letter is from the second party, which we publish verbatim, as we have no desire to conceal any facts which may be in support or against the operation. It commences rather abruptly, but that we attribute to disappointment. On receipt of the said letter we drove to the farm, some six miles from the city, to see the remaining cows, and must say we were agreeably surprised to find them in much better condition than we had expected. The wound in both had healed, but the one referred to as suffering from the discharge of offensive matter, pre-MR. C. M. Fellows, of Mauchester, of sented a thickening and indurated condition fers a fine party of well bred Merino sheep of the skin but no discharge or secretion of matter, the animal being in the enjoyment of perfect health, as also was the other. The loss of one animal was not compensated by the success in the cases of the other two, as Mr. Wells remarked that, if the one had not died he would have been satis. fied with the operation. We would add that the following letter was intended for

publication: DETROIT, July 20th, 1882. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.-One of the three cowes operated on by you June 22d, as you are operated ware, died the first night after being snaved from internal hemorrhage. The spayed from internal hemorrhage. The other two ate well the next day and I turned them out, after giving them a dose of salts; they gave no milk scarcely that day. The next day they gave little more and increased their flow of milk steadily from six to ten days. The fifth day after being spayed I pronounced their milk as good as ever, although neither one had yet reached their full flow of milk; one of them does not up to the present writing give but lit-tle more than half her usual amount of milk. The other one, a younger and far better cow, gives as much milk now as she did before being spayed and fully as good quality. But her wound is not yet healed up. It has discharged quite a large amount of offensive matter. It ceased running two It has discharged quite a large amount or three days ago, but is suppurating again.
The wound on the other one is all healed up. Both the cows lost in flesh and do not yet appear to put on any. They seem to eat as well as ever. But there is some efficient their in the company. stiffness in their hind parts yet, which will no doubt pass away after awhile.

T. J. WELLS.

Doubtful Diagnosis.

VANDALIA. Mich., July 22d, 1881. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a bay horse, weighs about 1,050 lbs., which has been lame for three months in the pastern joints of his three months in the pastern joints of his feet behind. When walking he walks on his toe, or rather does not step flat down as he should do; is worse when going up hill; his ankles do not swell any, but there are puffs on the back and just above the joint. My stable floor is a good one. He is kept well bedded; he is much lamer when driven on the road than when on the when driven on the road than when on the farm. He is a valuable horse. I would like if you can tell me what the matter is, and give me a remedy for the same. After standing a few days he seems better.

Yours respectfully.

Anwer.-The symptoms as described do not sustain your diagnosis, neither are they sufficient to justify us in making one. The probability is that he is not lame in the fetlock at all, but that the disease is in the hock joint. Without seeing the animal it is necessary to know how the horse picks up and puts down the foot, whether it is picked up with a jerk, or naturally; whether the limb drags as it goes forward, or has a rotary motion. It is often by the motion alone that we are enabled to

locate obscure lameness, and not by any (Continued on eighth page.)

American Roadsters

A daughter of Bishop's Hambletonian called One Eye, was the grandam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and it was in honor of Bishop's Hambletonian that the "Hero of Chester" was named. Bishop's Hambletonian also produced a son called Red Bird, which it is claimed sired the grandam of Fanny Cook, whose son Danial Lambert, is the sire of more animals to be found in the 2:30 list than have been produced by any other two stallions that ever stood in New England. It is impossible to correctly estimate the extent to which the speed of the descendants of these wonderful sires of trotters has been influenced by the blood of that distinguished son of Messenger, Bishop's Hambletonian; yet as he was the best of the Messenger's get, and his maternal ancestors were kin to the fastest and best racers that had been produced in England in their time, it is probable that he is entitled to all the credit usually accorded him by intelligent, well informed horse-

Next to Bishop's Hambletonian (bay) Mambrino was the most distinguished son of imported Messenger that was kent for stock purposes. He was a larger horse than Hambletonian, being about sixteen hands high. He was also a thoroughbred animal, his dam being by imported Sour Crout and his grandam by imported Whirligig. He was foaled in 1806 in Westchester County, N. Y., the property of a Mr. Lewis Morris, who kept him until he was four years old, when he was bought by Major William Jones of Long Island, N. Y. During three successive seasons, beginning with 1813, he was in charge of D. W. Jones, and received the patronage of about 250 mares from Queen and Suffolk Counties, N. Y. His merits were not fully appreciated during his lifetime, as is evident from the fact that he was sold several times at prices ranging from \$200 to \$250. His color, which he inherited from his dam, was a bright bay, with a small star in his forehead. He is described by those who knew him as being somewhat leggy, and, like many of the Messengers, was not what would be termed a finelyfinished animal. His form and color were transmitted with great uniformity, and his offspring, though somewhat coarse, were spirited and stylish. He was never broken to harness, but was said to be very fast under the saddle.

There was another son of Messenger that was also called Mambrine. He was a gray horse, sixteen hands high, foaled about 1800, bred and kept in New Jersey. He was considered much more valuable, when both were living, than the other, and was sold when in his prime, for \$1200, being five or six times the price ever paid for the bay; yet, while the gray horse is comparatively anknown through his progeny, the descendants of the bay are among the most noted that ever contended for honor upon the trotting-turf. It should be borne in development of speed than those of the gray, whose owner was a prominent Quaker, very popular among his brethren, who patronized the horse very liberally; yet their principles were not such as would encourage the development of speed for sporting purposes.

Bay Mambrino was the sire of Abdallah. which is credited with three in the 2:30 list, and whose son Ryskyk's Hambletonian was one of the most noted sires of trotters that ever lived. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was foaled May 5, 1849, at Sugar Loaf, Orange County, N. Y., and died March 27, 1876. He was bought with his dam when a foal by Mr. Wm. M. Rysdyk, the price paid for both being \$125. He was owned by Mr. Rysdyk until the death of that gentleman, and, by a direction of his will, was kept in the possession of his family and executors so long as the horse might live. Rysdyk's Hambletonian began his services in the stud when but two years of age. The produce of his first season was three foals, one of which was Alexander's Abdallah, sire of the renowned Goldsmith Maid, winner of 332 heats in 2:30 or better, and two of these were trotted in 2:14. This wonderful mare, now twenty four years old, lately dropped a filly foal by Gen. Washington, a son of Gen. Knox and Lady Thorne (2:181). This is the third foal she has produced, and all by Washington The first, for which his owner once refused \$29,000, accidentally broke its neck.

It is estimated that Hambletonian left in all not less than 1,325 sons and daughters, the former outnumbering the latter. Thirty-three of his get have won heats in 2:30 or better, being an average of about one in forty of his entire produce. It is estimated that 700 of his foals were colts, and of this number it is probable that not less than 400 were kept entire for stock purposes. His progeny are to be found in nearly every county in the Unit- to have answered: ed States where horses are bred. Estimating that each of his sons left, on an average, 300 sons and daughters, we have an aggregate of 120,000 grandsons and granddaughters of this distinguished descendant of Messenger, distributed throughout the United States and Canada. As very many of these grandsons and granddaughters have been used for breeding purposes, it. will be seen that quite a large percentage of all the domesticated horses in the Unithow many influences bear upon the results ed States are more or less intimately reof any given experiments in growing a lated to this renowned son of Abdallah.

crop; the quality of the seed, its health, The dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian was by Belifounder, an imported horse bred in the vicinity of Norfolk, England and brought from Liverpool to Boston in substances; the temperature of the earth in July, 1822, being then the property of which the roots are held and the atmos-James Boott, of Boston. He is described as a finely finished, powerful horse and a phere surrounding its stem and leaves; the natural trotter, capable of making his fifmoisture in both earth and air; the time in teen miles an hour without a break. It is which the seed is planted, whether before. at, or after the proper period; the care and thought by some intelligent writers who cultivation; the method of harvesting have given the subject much study that the superiority of Hambletonians in point measuring and preserving. of speed over any other branch of the Messenger family results from this Bellfound-er cross. Fifty-six of the sons of Rys. fluences must be taken into account before any definite point can be settled. Is it that are found in the 2:30 list, an average of one in fourteen, estimating the number at four hundred.—American Cultivator. strange that the every-day work upon the never ending course of experiments?

American Horses in Europe.

A shipment of horses and cattle has just een made from Baltimore to France, the esult of which is looked forward to with no little interest. For a number of weeks M. Renaud, representing a company of French capitalists, has been in this country examining and purchasing for exportation to France American blooded stock. He is a veterinery surgeon of high repute at home, and has devoted much of his at tention to blooded horses. Most of his purchases have been made in the Kentucky blue-grass regions, and of the lots bought by him 140 were shipped July 9th, together with 120 head of cattle. Their direct destination is Havre, and other shipments



A Surplus of Sawdust.

A correspondent of the Southern Plant er and Farmer inquires whether sawdust will not when new, if spread for bedding in the stable, become mixed with the manure and make the land too dry and porous; whether it cannot, by the use of lime, be made more fit for application to the land; if it will do as a mulch to orchard trees; and whether decomposition can in any way be hastened, and the humus or mould be preserved and made valuable to use in connection with other manurial substances to add to the compost heap. The journal in question answers as follows: "Without attempting to answer those in

quiries in detail, we will make a general statement, which we think will be a sufficient response to them all. It was our fortune during twenty years of our farm ing life to have located in our barn a steam engine which furnished power for grinding, threshing, sawing, etc. Very soon there was an accumulation of sawdust, which put us to thinking on the subject of its utilization. The first experiment was to hed the horse-stalls with it. and to spread it to the depth of eight or ten inches over the cattle-yard, the idea being that it would act as a good absorbent of the liquid manure, while, at the same time, the dust would be decomposed and converted into humus, and thus add to the supply of manure. The experiment proved an utter failure, and the manure produced was of no value, and to some They are paid 50 cents per day and board extent was seriously damaging to the crop to which it was applied. Some little relimited, a half dozen army tents have been ection led us to understand the real cause of this result. When sawdust become wet, pyroligneous acid is generated, which the aching backs are rested. The men are is fatal to all vegetation, and this acid never disappears until every particle of the woody substance is entirely decomposed. of labor from half past six in the morning This decomposition is very slow in its prountil same hour in the evening, with one gress, and varies according to the kind of hour's "nooning." If the boys who read trees from which the dust is produced, and this will figure this out, we think that they during the whole time is slowly leaching out an acetic acid, or vineger, which is apart on an acre, makes about eight miles poisonous to all plants. We have tried of onions. The 40 acres would make a lime to hasten decomposition, but without continuous row 320 miles in length. Then. success, and why it does not, is a chemiif they calculate the miles of cucumbers mind, however, that the opportunities of cal problem we do not understand. It and peas, they can arrive at an approxithe bay were much more favorable for the may be the acid forms a compound with mate understanding of the amount of the alkali of the lime which defeats its labor and money it takes to run a big usual effects. At one time we thought we | pickle farm." had found a plan for getting rid of the nuisance of a large saw dust pile, and, selecting a windy day in a dry spell of weather, the pile was fired, by which means we hoped to reduce it to ashes. which would be a good fertilizer. This effort failed, for after the surface, to the depth of ten or twelve inches, was burnt

off, the damp just below extinguished the

hauled off and deposited in some unsightly

gullies, and here some good effects were

seen. The wash into the gullies mixed with

and was held by the dust, and they were

and down the sides and drawing on the

earth, to cover the dust to a depth of six-

teen or eighteen inches, so as to be below the

reach of the roots of grass or crops, and

manuring over the surface, the gullies

were made to disappear. Secret drains,

or blind ditches, were also made with the

dust by placing it to the depth of twelve

inches, in the bottom of the ditch, and

then returning the earth thrown out. Such

running water to be taken off, but answer

and the drain is fed by percolation only.

The next and last use of sawdust, and for

which it is well adapted, is as covering for

ice. We see it laid down by chemists that

a pound of beach wood will produce half a

pound of pyroligneous acid, and in this

way the extent of this acid, and its bad

effects in any given bulk of sawdust may be accounted for."

Trying Experiments.

The New England Farmer has the fol-

lowing to say in regard to the difficulty of

making an experiment, which shall an-

swer definitely a certain question we desire

"One year a farmer plants potatoes

early, and, obtaining a good crop, con-

cludes that early planting is essential. If

he happens to put in a late patch the same

year, that proves a failure, he is still further

convinced that early planting is better

than late. But in the next year his results

are reversed; he is at sea again. Both ex-

periments have been for naught, so far as

establishing a point. Think for a moment

vigor, soundness, and above all its in-

herent characteristics as a germ of the

future plant; the soil, with its almost in-

finite variation in the proportion of its

"All these and many other minor in-

drains can only be made when there is no

a good purpose where lands are over moist

Despairing of all efforts to convert

Stacking Hay. A practical farmer says in the Chicago Times: "The practice of putting hay in stacks is more general in Great Britain than the United States. This is so, notwithstanding the climate there is more moist and all the grasses are of the cultivated varieties. The stacks, however, are better made. They rest on substantial the dust to any useful purpose, it was supports made of iron or timber, and elevated at some distance from the ground. This insures them against moisture in the ground, protects them against vermin. and allows a free circulation of air beneath soon filled, and then by running plows up them. Many English farmers prefer hay preserved in stacks to that under cover. They say it is less likely to be mouldy and is relished better by stock. The practice of storing hay in stacks and of hauling the hay in the stacks to the barn before it is fed out in winter is commended by foreign feeders. If a stack remains open for some time during the winter, when storms are frequent, much of the contents will be injured or destroyed. By taking advantage of favorable weather, a stack of hay can be moved to the barn without loss or detriment. The practice of feeding hay from a stack is generally a very wasteful one. Much of it is blown away and a large quantity is destroyed from exposure. Many farmers lose one-fourth of the hay they put up on account of the way they build and manage their stacks.

"If the hay preserved out of doors is be drawn to the barn or stable before it is fed out, there is no necessity for building the stacks near the farm buildings. In fact, it is better to erect them in the field where the grass that composed them grew. The labor of hauling the hay quite a distance when work 1s driving is saved. At least it is deferred to a time of comparative leisure. It is injudicious to place a number of stacks near each other, all. It is especially dangerous to erect a effective in an entirely different direction. large number of stacks near the dwellinghouse, as they are liable to take fire from the sparks from the chimney. There is similar danger in building them near the line of a railroad, as not only the stacks but the dry grass about them are likly to be set on fire by sparks from passing locomotives. Clover hav should never be put in stacks, and timothy should be protected by a roof if it is practical to do so. Red top can be preserved in stacks to good advantage, as it packs closely and sheds the rain tolerably well. Prairie grass is admirable for preserving stacks. It becomes compact under pressure, catches little snow, and "sheds rain like a duck's back." It is an excellent plan to cover the tops of ous sizes is of great value. "Buy a whole stacks of hay composed of cultivated dollar's worth of these at a time, and you will grasses with long prairie grass."

THERE are a great many low places about farm not tilled, where nothing can be produced unless planted late. One of the best crops for such places is buckwheat. It kills on weeds, and mellows the soil to an astonishing degree. A half bushel of seed to the acre is ufficient and with a favorable season the farm is looked by many as a continued and yield will often run up to forty bushels per

What We Send Abroad. While Europe is pouring into these

"How deep should corn be planted? It

is a fair answer to say just deep enough so

that the seed can readily absorb moisture

from the earth, receive heat from the sun.

and without needless expenditure of vital

force, push its spire up into full daylighs.

But how deep will that be, by the carpen.

ter's rule? It may be a half inch, an inch,

or it may be two inches, depending upon

the character of the soil, the rain fall and

the sunshine. Tell us what these will be

for ten days and the question may be an

"In churning cream, it may be safe to

say that a uniform pressure should be

brought to bear upon each and every one

of the thousands of separate particles of

which a mess of cream is composed. This

is all right in theory, but how is it in

practice with so many kinds of cream,

thick, sweet, sour, frozen, boiled, tainted,

fermented and perhaps almost rotter, a

very unsavory word to use in connection

with cream, and yet the only one that will

describe some samples that find their way

to the churn? Then the difference in the

cows that make it-they may be of one

breed or another to the number of a dozen,

and each cow of every breed liable to have

individual characteristics distinct from

those of her fellows: then their health

condition of flesh, age, tlme for calving,

A Pickle Farm Near Chicago.

The Farmers' Review thus describes it:

table manure and night-soil are the prin-

cipal manures. The latter is procured

from Chicago, where they are paid for

hauled through the season, and in winter,

when the liquid portion has evaporated or

leaked out to a great extent, it is drawn

out and spread upon the land. It is a very

with judgment. Some of it is composted

and in this form is less hable to be applied

too heavily. Plowing is done in the spring

only, the nature of the soil being such that

little is gained by fall plowing, and there is

plenty of work for a large force about the

pickle factory at harvest and pickle time.

Clean culture is insisted upon. Weeds are

"At the time of our visit, about 60 men

and boys were at work in the onion fields.

ed. The house accommodations being

pitched in the yard; and with a comfortable

bed of hay and army blankets for cover,

well fed, and are required to work indus-

triously, or the discharge is prompt. Hours

will find that the onion rows, one foot

prepared soil.

swered.

United States millions of gold and thousands of emigrants (during the first week of the present month 17,798 emigrants landed at Castle Garden), this country is every year augmenting its exports to the old world. One of recent shipments to Europe is wild game from the west. The trade has already assumed considerable proportions. The principal points of hipment are Chicago and St Louis. Last year's business in the former city is estimated at \$1,500,000, and in the latter considerably over \$1,000,000. The shipments consist chiefly of quails, prairie chickens and wild turkeys. The birds. closely packed in barrels, are put in the charge of the stewards of the transatlantic steamers. Ordinarily the bulk of the shipments is delivered fresh and sound Venison is also shipped across the Atlantic, but till now in small quantities The export trade of wild game is yet in its infancy. Various Chicago and St. Louis dealers confidently predict that before a great while it will reach at least \$10,000. 000 per annum. There no is department of the world

larder which Brother Jonathan can not fill. The alarm among British farmers about the sharp competition of American cereals, meat, butter, cheese, etc., with their products in their own markets, continues to form the groundwork for num-The manuring of the ground for all the berless editorials in the English papers crops is done broadcast. Well rotted It is not easy to see how the problem of high land rents and successful competition with American food products grown on land that pays no rent is to be worked out taking it away. It is dumped in a pit as by the British farmer. He must pay every year to a landlord a larger sum per acre in the form of rent than the cost of a good unimproved Iowa farm. The American farmer is lightly taxed and supports only his own family. The English farmer pays valuable fertilizer, but must be applied heavy taxes and belps support in luxury the family of his landlord. The final tri umph of the producer in England 1s, it appears, to be reached in the exportation of oranges from Florida. The Pall Mall Gazette states that a box of this fruit was sent as an experiment from Jacksonville. and, although the voyage occupied three not allowed to share the wealth of the well weeks, the oranges arrived in good condition in London, and were pronounced to be much finer in quality than those from Spain and Portugal, to which the English are accustomed. As the British farmer can not raise oranges himself, he will probably welcome this new importation without grumbling. There is no reason why the transportation could not be ac complished in much less time than three weeks if the trade will warrant it. The exports of machinery and manufactured goods are steadily growing. Of late years ocomotives have been sent to Russia South America and Australia. And now comes another customer. The Rogers locomotive works shipped last week nine locomotive engines and tenders to Spain for the Valle Valleneuva and Barcelons railway. The material was loaded into

> the steamer at pier No. 14, East river. America is making herself known in Europe by the most powerful of modern influences, that of material interest. The sovereign powers are compelled to recognize America as their equal. They would prefer to judge of it on a par with Brazil. or Spain, or Australia or India: but imperious facts forbid. -New York Telegram

Agricultural Items.

In Wayne Co., Iowa, the farmers grow

THE Iowa Homestead says: Winter should be sown early in August for fall pas ture. Prepare the grounds the same as for wheat, and sow one and a half bushels to the acre. It should be left until it has made good growth before stock is turned in. Late in the fall when the tame pastures are well used up, the rye field will afford excellent green feed for the stock, until covered with snow. Rye may be sown among the corn and lett until after husking, when with the stalks it will furnish just the kind of feed the cattle will thrive best on.

An Indiana correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: " Corn may be profitably cultivated after it has blossomed and until the ears stand out in the way of the horse or cultivator. In the best piece of corn I ever grew cultivation was continued two weeks af ter the tassel appeared. The object then was to destroy thistles, and this was accomplished; but I think the increase in the corn crop more than paid the extra labor. The corn was planted three feet three inches spart each way, and after the last cultivation the ground was so completely shaded that the thistles came up weakly and yellow looking. I do not believe in hilling corn. It is a tropical plant, and piling earth around the hill keeps the roots cooler than they should be."

SALT has for some time been recognized as one of the best fertilizers in use, and the factory of E. S. Fitch, at Bay City, for preparing coarse and refuse salt for this purpose, has been doing an extensive business. But since the advance of the army worm on the crops as a fire started in one will destroy them of the western farmers, salt has been found The Wisconsin farmers report that the army worm avoids all the fields upon which salt ha been used as a fertilizer. This is probably not an error, as nearly all forms of insect life are quickly destroyed by the action of salt. The worms known as angle worms, the worms infesting cabbages, and most slugs and other worms having a soft body are promptly killed by an application of salt. This information should be disseminated as rapilly and as widely as the telegraph and

newspapers can do so. "Waldo," in the Ohio Farmer, enumerates number of small articles which are indispensable to farmers who are "handy" enough to "fix things" for themselves, and mentions that a box of iron bolts and washers of varibe surprised to see how large a stock and how great an assortment it will purchase, and I should not wonder if these bolts saved a trip to town, and from a fourth to a half days time of the team, several times before they are gone. You need some rainy day to rig up an old cupboard in a corner of the barn of some out-building in which to keep these bolts and two or three wrenches, and you should add to it a few open links, an extra MA Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Cards, (No 2 Alike)
Name on. 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn open ring or two, a good supply of leather

strings, and a few rivets. Of course you will need tacks, brads, shingle nails, &c., in addi-

Che Poultry Pard.

Movable Hen Coops.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gaette describes a hencoop which he manufactures for home use as follows:

"The scantling are clear yellow poplar, lry, 11 by 2 inches. The coops are 12 feet ong, 5 feet 6 inches wide at bottom, and 3 feet 3 inches at top; corner post 4 feet long. The rails are let in on the corner post one half an inch to steady them, and three 8 penny fencing nails in each post. The door is in the center of the front end, extending to cross piece over head. On this piece in the center nail a stout inch board fifteen inches above the top, or high enough to make the roof one-fourth pitch, so as to cut a plaster lath in the middle and make a covering. In the center of the back end allow your piece to extend from bottom to top, matching the one in front of your scantlings, lengthwise, leaving a sharp corner rip. Then the two sides have the necessary slope. Slope the top side rail to match. Now cover 31 feet of the back with light shingles, the remainder with plasterer's lath, suitable distance apart.

"Make a door or gate of lath, hang it, have a good strong latch. Put a good strong pin in the back, and two pointing ogether in the front corner posts. They nust be moveable, so as not to interfere with the free use of the door. Hang a nest on each side of the door. In the center of the covered part, crosswise, hang a good stout roosting pole on tarred twine. One cock and six hens live and fare sumptuously here. It matters not what breed. Two men will carry them anywhere. During the breeding season they are moved each evening. You can keep them close together, or you can take them to a distant field, where some of you pass each day, and set them to housekeeping, allowing them free range. After they are in the coop one day and night, you can let them out and in, only be careful that the door is shut, and they be not disturbed at night. They will not desert their new homes. In this way those that are cooped pick up over half their living-this gives them employment, which is one of the secrets of egg production. I am sure this is the best plan have ever hit upon for breeding purposes. A hen is a machine: Provide good comfortable quarters, plenty of the required food, keep her in good health. and she can, she will, she must, lay eggs."

THE following is a well-tested recipe for chicken cholera: At the first symptoms dissolve in one gallon of the drinking water half a teaspoonful of alum and the same of copperas; at the same time give daily in the soft feed a little sharp sand at the rate of one teaspoonful to a fowl. In severe cases give at once by hand a piece of alum and a piece of copperas, each the size of a pea, mixed in a dough, with one teaspoonful of sand and a little meal and water Continue the medicated water and sanded feed till all signs of disease disappear.

THE thrifty wife of a Californian told him that as they had been married twenty years and never kept poultry, it was high time they began to live. Nothing but 'pure breeds" would fill the bill, and to get eggs of these, of various denominations he tried in several quarters and hatched cornstalks 9 feet and a half high and don't from them everything but "pure breeds' and wild ducks. He set "punctured eggs, half-boiled eggs, all sorts of eggs at \$2 per dozen." Now his better half, as he tells the Rural Press, is ready to pawn her piano and undertake the missionary labor of supplying, so far as she can, the public demand for "pure breed eggs at 50 cents for twelve, guaranteed not to be docored and all on the square."

An Idea.

And a very sound one too, many have, that dosing with quinine is harmful. Eminent medical authorities condemn it, and experience has proven its use to be entirely unnecessary for that infallible Ague Cure and Antiperiodic, INGRAM'S AGUE PILLS, are a never failing rem edy for all Malarial Diseases. They are the mly reliable substitute known for Quinine. and the only Ague Medicine that a druggist will warrant to cure. 75 Pills in a box. 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. Swift & odds, Agt's., Detroit.

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Prepared by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon of the French Government Stud.

A Speedy, Positive and Safe Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder Wind Puffs, Mange, Thrush, all In-flammations, all Throat Difficulties all Swellings or Ulcerations, all the Lameness from Spavins. Ringbone and other Bony Tumors.

It is far superior to a blister or cauterization in its beneficial effects, leaves no scar, and is as conconient as a liniment

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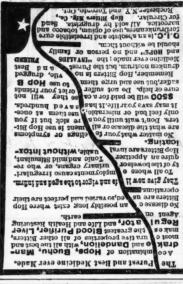
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ADVERTISEMENTS.



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FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

Twenty acres, al in a high state of cultivation, on which there are 1,100 full bearing peach trees, also 2,300 set this pring, in all 3,400 peach, 1,200 quince, also a few pears and plums. The land has been highly manured and cultivated, with a view of making it the model fruit farm of Michigan. Between the rows of peach trees could be set and raised large quantities of small fruits, and thus make the land produce \$500 per acre. The place is one mile from the city of Ann Arbor, on what is known as the Michigan peach belt of land, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 40 miles from Detroit. A ready market is at hand for all the fruit one can grow snd at remnnerative prices. Good judges say that when the trees now on the place are all bearing that the land will be worth \$1,000 per acre. The owner lives in Detroit, and, being in other business finds it imposs ble to give the farm the attention it requires, and is willing to sell for \$5,000 cash, which he considers about one half of its value. Address W. R. MERWIN. 134 Alexandrine Ave., Detroit.

produce diarrhea or constipation and a torpid condition of the liver, resulting in gen eral debility and inertness of mind. To overcome this prostration, appeal is again made to the liquor as a stimulant, only to increase the gastric disturbance. The indicious application of such a tonic as Simmons Liver Regulator would strike at the very root of the evil by correcting the condition of the liver, exciting the bowels to action, or correcting their looseness, stimulating the kidneys and removing the feeling of general depression and with it the craving for liquor.

"This is to certify that I suffered with the Gas-

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stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the lodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medi-cine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, no one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Puştules, Blotches, Bolls, fumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Deblity. never produced so valuable a remedy, no

By its searching and cleansing qualitic it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made by James W. Ames and Mary Ames, his wife, all of the township of Hamtramck, Wayne County, Michigan. to Regins Waechter. of Detroit, Michigan, dated October 30th. A. D. 1879, and re-orded in the 'filce of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan. on the 1st day of November. A. D. 1879, in liber 151 of mortgages, on page 239, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty cents, and an attorney's fee of tweaty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Wedneeday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1881, at 12 o clook noon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front or easterly door of the City Hall, Woodward Avenue, in the City of Detroit that being the place where the Circuit Court for Wayne County is holden), the premises described in sald mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said niortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, and known and described as follows: The easterly twenty-five (23) feet by one hundred and six (106) feet in depth of lot numbered eight (8) of Whipple's subdivision of lots Nos. 25 and 27 of the Meldrum farm (so-called) in said township of Hamtranck, on the north side of Mack Street. MORTGAGE SALE.-Default having been

on the north side of Mack Street.
REGINA WAECHTER,
CHAS. H. BORGMAN, Mortga

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"Social Etiquette and Home Culture."

reproach.

"Social Etiquette and Home Culture."

A Social Etiquette and Home Culture."

book of value to young people in the country who desire to inform themselves of the usages of polite society, and to provide for the improvement of the opportunities that even the humblest homes afford. "Middemarch." The greatest of the books, all things considered, of George Eliot, who was the foremost writer of her time. The recent death of the author increases its general is est and its fascination gains with rep

eadings.

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come his own accomitant. It chartes thousand waccomplish in a minute what they could not learn to calculate in many menths.

The first part contains an entirely new system of Tables which show at a glance the exact value of all xinds of Grain, Stock, Hay, Coal, Lumber, Mechandise, etc., from one pound up to a car load, and for any price that the market is likely to reach; the Interest on any sum for any time at 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent.; correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber, Saw Logs, Cisterns, Tanks, Granaries, Bins, Wagon Beds, Corn Cribs, a Time, Wages, and many other valuable tables. ther valuable tables.

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The second part is a practical Arithmetic, as ambodies a simple mathematical principle which enables any one familiar with the fundamental rule to become a lightning calculator; and by which over two-thirds of the figures and labor required by the prdinary methods, and fractions with their intractices entirely avoided. PRICES: Bound in Russia Leather Gilded, \$2; Morocco, \$1.50; FineEnglish

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NOTICE TO CREDITOR . - Pur suant to NOTICE TO CREDITOR. Pursuant to section thirty four, chapter one hundred and seven "Revised Statutes of Ontario, notice is here by given that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Samuel Johnson, late of the City of Detroit. in the State of Michig.n. one of the United States of America, shoemaker, who died on or about the ninth day of November, 1880, are hereby required to send their names, residences, and particulars of their claims, the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, by letters prepaid to the undersigned solicitors for John B. Corliss, the administrator of the estate of the said samuel Johnson on or before the fifteenth day of August next. After that date the said John B. Corliss will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceasproceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and he will not be liable for any assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice

notice
KERR, AKERS & BULL, Solicitors, Toronto,
Solicitors for JOHN B. CORLISS,
Administrator of the estate of Samuel Johnson,

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—At a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, held in the Circuit Court Room in the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881. Present, Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge. Elizabeth Snell, complainant, vs. George P. Snell, defendant. It satisfactorily appearing to the Court that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Michigan On motion of Sylvester Larned, Esq., complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that said defendant appear and answer the bill of complainfiled herein within six months from the date hereof. In default whereof said bill shall be taken as confessed. And it is also further ordered that within twenty days from this date said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the MicHIGAN FARBER, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county and State, and continued once in each week for six successive weeks.

SYLVESTER LARNED, Circuit Judge. continued once in each week for six successive weeks.
F. H. CHAMBER
SYLVESTER LARNED,
Complainant's Solicitor.
A true copy:
WALTER S. HARSHA, Deputy Register.

WALTER S. HARSHA, Deputy Register.

CHERIFF'S SALE,—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, in and for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Lorenzo Fuerst, I did, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1879, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Lorenzo Fuerst in and to the following pieces or parcels of land to wit: Lot number forty-six (46) on the south side of Alfred Street (formerly called James Street) on the Riopelle farm, so called, according to the plat or survey of said subdivision of the Riopelle farm, north of Gratiot Avenue, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon, all in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the east front door of the Detroit City Hall (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on Friday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock noor of said day.

WALTER H. COOTS, Sheriff.

n Friday, the 16th day of the tribute of said day.
t 12 o'clock noon of said day.
WALTER H. COOTS, Sheriff. By HENRY L. RUTTER, Deputy Sher MAYBURY & CONELY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUGUST 2, 1881

Forticultus

THE PROPOSED EX MICHIGAN FRUITS AT At a recent meeting of the

selected by the governor to State at the approaching s American Pomological Socie Boston, Mass., the following directed to be issued. It an name of the State Horticul for the reason given, since th its auxiliaries already inclu mass of the prominent frui the State.

The expense of shipping our fruits to Boston must a very considerable, hence it b sary to collect them at a ce (Lansing)-and carefully se ing and forwarding only the and creditable specimens. In the case of very peris

such as peaches and plums, i cable to delay for repacking commissioner is expected t best he can, for the picking, shipment of such fruits di grower or collector, at the la moment, direct to the com care of Secretary R. Mannin Mass., to reach there on the the 13th, or morning of the tember next. Such specime packed in small, ventilate st parately wrapped in soft p Every individual shipper

company his package with list of the varieties sent, toge name and address, for the enabling those in charge o to provide for the proper same, by the proper committ to secure the proposed credit in the next volume of the " of the State Horticultural So The Society will loan to th

the use of its plates and ot for the occasion, and cards vided, with space for the fruit, and also for the name vidual or society contributin The circular of the State mittee of the American Pon ciety is printed upon the san that of the commissioners, i that the two are germain; a rule, the same persons are li

terested in, and to be able to It is earnestly hoped that all to contribute, even a sing variety of fruit, or a single will feel called upon to aid their contribution as propos companying circulars. T. T. Chairman Board of Cor South Haven, July 27, 1881. MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULT His Excellency Governor

ing, in pursuance of a reso Legislature of the State, the following persons to make and exhibit of the Pomolog of Michigan, at the session can Pomological Society on Mass. on the 14th, 15th September next; for the pu lection such Commiss ributed the territory of the

sula as follows: Northeastern Michigan to Beal, Lansing. Southeastern Michigan to 1 Southwestern Michigan, t

South Haven. Northwestern Michigan t Ramsdell, Traverse City. Central Michigan to W. K

Assisted by H. Dale Adam For the purpose of availing of the State Horticulture ts Auxiliaries, the Board ha hat the collection and ex

Collectors and contributor ed to be guided by the follo

1. Collections should inc five creditable specimens of the fruits, nuts, etc., in found to succeed in the swith such wild or indigenous liberated in the succeeding the ikely to add interest to the aid in giving a just concepting pacity of the State for the g duction of fruits. Of the and nuts enough should be

dish and make an attractive 2. Fruits maturing prior 14, should, when in proper shipment, be carefully pack variety separately labeled, a press to the Commissioner in district, who will pay the e will be provided with facilit ervation. 3. Later fruits should be

warded by express to T. T. cultural Rooms, Capitol, La rive there not later than Fr ber 9. Charges will be paid 4. Collectors are requested name each variety sent, pa separate bundle, (or paper b case of doubtful sorts, to ser habit of tree, season of mat gether with any facts calcul dentification. The same e observed in case of seed so a history of their origin 5. Collectors are farther choose specimens of even size and absolutely free from the sects and other imperfection

ective fruits will, in no c on exhibition.
6. As far as practicable the ing will appear in connec lits exhibited, and it is portant that the names of su ors, together with lists of va warded with the fruit. For ibutions full credit will be next volume of the Transa

ate Horticultural Society. T. T. LY W. J. B We append the circular ruit Committee of the

AMERICAN POMOLOGICA To Pomologists of Michigan uired by the duties impo airman of the Fruit comp gan, by the American Pomol o ask your kind assistance on in sustaining the high

aracter already acquired omology. The American ociety holds its eighteenth city of Boston, commencing September 14th, at 10 A. M. ing three days. It is impor gan should be represented by and her fruit growers.
State Horticultural Society officers and a commission ar Governor, have undertaken

Books

JGUST 2, 188

ements to club the MICHIGAN CENNATI WEEKLY COMMERt we will furnish the Farkt WEEKLY COMMERCIAL a
an Family Newspaper, one
will give as a free prize
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llowing famous worksree of all cost—the book
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tifully printed on good paper, cist," also "Vicar of Wakeellinese of Christ" is an admthe pen of Mr. Thomas
f particular interest to the nonection with the Tengoy. The "Vicar of Waken's immortal story.

its is the latest production onsfield—a work with which if when throw out of power of by Mr. Gladstone. It is ovel of the day.

f Thomas Carlyle." This is pared by Mr. Carlyle. There hot editing in it. Mr. Car.

aything more characteristic hathetic, personal, and powal degree. "Light of Asia," sows "Pilgrim's Progress," eration there is an increased illions have found in it wissom. The "Light of Asia" still on the period, about which there is attion among the thoughtful is the gem and the glory of

is the gem and the glory of Novels"—a classic that all y above praise and beyond

and Home Culture," A oung people in the country rm themselves of the usages and to provide for the im-opportunities that even the ford. The greatest of the books, ed, of George Eliot, who was er of her time. The recent rincreases its general internation gains with repeated

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nat our selection of prizes range and variety of the ks, that we offer History, atobiography, and Norels, sues of the press, and also odd the test of time. of the CINCINNATI WHERLY obtained by addressing M. torse Commercial, Cincinnate to TE & GIBBONS. d St., Detroit, Mich.

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practical Arithmetic, and thematical principle which with the fundamental rules lculator; and by which over and labor required by the fractions with their intrid in Russia Leather

on the publisher so that we or in connection with the grates: The Farmer one in Russias Leather, both so style bound in Morocco oth and the paper one year. Or to any one who will bers at \$1 65 each we will le free. Send orders to TONE & GIBBONS.

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CDITOR ... Par suant to
chapter one hundred and
of Ontario, notice is here
and persons having any
or against the estate of
of the City of Deof Michigan, one of
rica, shoemaker, who died
of November, 1830, are
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said John B. Corliss will
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ULL, Solicitors, Toronto, r John B. Corliss, tate of Samuel Johnson, Deceased.

tate of Samuel Johnson, Deceased.

IGAN.—At a session of the County of Wayne, circuit Court Room in the betroit, County of Wayne, e 6th day of July, A. D. Chambers, Circuit Judge, ant, vs. George P. Snell, y appearing to the Court on-resident of the State f Sylvester Larned, Esq., is ordered that said deer the bill of complaint onthe from the date hereaid bill shall be taken as so further ordered that this date said complainmenter to be published in newspaper printed, public ounty and State, and week for six successive F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.

By virtue of a writ of out of and under it Court, in and for State of Michigan, delivered, against the ad tenements of Lorenzo ay of August, A. D. 1879, right, title and interest in and to the following wit: Lot number forty-f Alfred Street (formerly Riopelle farm, so called, vey of said subdivision to Gratiot Avenue, tond other improvements betroit, Wayne County, thall expose fer sale at the highest bidder; as t front door of the Dethe tout of Wayne is held out of wayne is held.

ay. R H. COOTS, Sheriff. RUTTER, Deputy Sheriff. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Horticultural.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBIT OF MICHIGAN FRUITS AT BOSTON. At a recent meeting of the commission

selected by the governor to represent this State at the approaching session of the American Pomological Society, to occur at Boston, Mass., the following circular was directed to be issued. It appears in the name of the State Horticultural Society name of the State Horticultural Society for the reason given, since this society and its auxiliaries already include the great suiliaries already include the great late, 1881, relating to the following special mass of the prominent fruit growers of the State.

The expense of shipping specimens of our fruits to Boston must necessarily be very considerable, hence it becomes necessary to collect them at a central point-(Lansing)-and carefully select, repacking and forwarding only the most perfect and creditable specimens.

In the case of very perishable fruits, such as peaches and plums, it is impracticable to delay for repacking; hence each commissioner is expected to provide, as best he can, for the picking, packing and shipment of such fruits direct from the grower or collector, at the latest practical moment, direct to the commissioners, in care of Secretary R. Manning at Boston, Mass., to reach there on the evening of the 13th, or morning of the 14th of September next. Such specimens should be packed in small, ventilated packages parately wrapped in soft paper.

Every individual shipper should accompany his package with a complete list of the varieties sent, together with his name and address, for the purpose of enabling those in charge of the matter to provide for the proper notice of the same, by the proper committees; and, also to secure the proposed credit for the same, in the next volume of the "Transactions of the State Horticultural Society."

The Society will loan to the commission the use of its plates and other furniture for the occasion, and cards will be provided, with space for the name of the fruit, and also for the name of the individual or society contributing them.

The circular of the State Fruit Committee of the American Pomological Society is printed upon the same sheet with that of the commissioners, for the reason that the two are germain; and that, as a rule, the same persons are likely to be interested in, and to be able to assist in both. It is earnestly hoped that all persons able to contribute, even a single creditable will feel called upon to aid our efforts by their contribution as proposed in the ac-

companying circulars.
T. T. LYON,
Chairman Board of Commission SOUTH HAVEN, July 27, 1881.

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. His Excellency Governor Jerome hav-ing, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature of the State, commissioned the following persons to make a collection and exhibit of the Pomological products of Michigan, at the session of the American Pomological Society to occur at Boston, Mass., on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September next; for the purpose of such collection, such Commissioners have distributed the territory of the lower Peninsula as follows: Northeastern Michigan to Prof. W. J.

Beal, Lansing.
Southeastern Michigan to Evart H. Scott, Southwestern Michigan, to T. T. Lyon, South Haven.

lamsdell, Traverse Cit Central Michigan to W. K. Gibson, Jack-

Assisted by H. Dale Adams, Galesburgh. For the purpose of availing itself of the aid of the State Horticultural Society and its Auxiliaries, the Board have determined hat the collection and exhibit shall be made in the name of the Society, for the

Collectors and contributors are requested to be guided by the following general

1. Collections should include at least five creditable specimens of each variety of the fruits, nuts, etc., introduced and found to succeed in the State; together aid in giving a just conception of the capacity of the State for the growth or production of fruits. Of the smaller fruits and nuts enough should be sent to fill a dish and make an attractive display.

2. Fruits maturing prior to September 4, should, when in proper condition for shipment, be carefully packed, with each variety separately labeled, and sent by ex-press to the Commissioner in charge of the istrict, who will pay the expressage and

3. Later fruits should be packed and forcultural Rooms, Capitol, Lansing, to arrive there not later than Friday, Septem-

ber 9. Charges will be paid at Lansing. 4. Collectors are requested to correctly name each variety sent, packing it in a habit of tree, season of maturity, etc., together with any facts calculated to aid in

also a history of their origin. 5. Collectors are farther requested to hoose specimens of even size, well colored and absolutely free from the marks of in-sects and other imperfections. Wormy or

6. As far as practicable the names of loties, societies and individuals contributg will appear in connection with the uits exhibited, and it is therefore imortant that the names of such contributwarded with the fruit. For all such connext volume of the Transactions of the tate Horticultural Society.

T. T. LYON, Chairman W. J. BEAL, Secretary We append the circular of the State

ruit Committee of the AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To Pomologists of Michigan:-Again I am Quired by the duties imposed upon me as hairman of the Fruit committee of Michigan, by the American Pomological Society, to ask your kind assistance and co operaon in sustaining the high standing and haracter already acquired in the field of mology. The American Pomological Society holds its eighteenth session in the city of Boston, commencing Wednesday, September 14th, at 10 A. M. and continuing three continuing the continuing ing three days. It is important that Michigan should be represented by her products and her fruit growers. The Michigan State Horticultural Society, through her officers and a commission appointed by the

ed Pomologists of the nation on that oc-casion. It is necessary we go beyond this to fully complete our work. The Ameri-can Pomological Society Bienniel report comprises the accumulated experience of American Pomologists, embracing a field containing fifty States and Territories, reaching from the British Provinces to the Gulf of Mexico. The reputation acquired by our State, through the instrumentality of the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me as Chairman of the Fruit Committee for Michigan, has left a task to my hands unequal to the occasion without your generous aid. It is therefore desired

1st. Species of Fruit. What species of fruit, apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, grape, nuts, etc., are grown successfully in your locality?

2d. Native Varieties. If there are any

new varieties of recent origin in your lo cality, giving promise of excellence, you will please make special note of them.

3d. Synonyms. Give as much information as may be in your power in regard to the different names by which the same fruit

s known in your locality, especially new varieties. 4th. Obstacles to Successful Fruit Cul-What are the chief obstacles to sucture. What are the chief obstacles to successful fruit culture in your locality, as regards soil, climate, insects, diseases, etc., and what remedies have been most effectu

ally employed.
5th. Culture and Pruning. What treatment of the soil of fruit tree plantations, and what system of pruning, have yielded in general the best results?

6th. Storing and Keeping Winter Fruits. What methods are most successfully prac-7th. Packages. What sort of packages have been found most advantageous, especially for shipment to distant markets, and especially to Europe?

Specially to Europe?
Statistics. Statistics showing the extent and progress of fruit culture in your locality during the past two years, including amount shipped to market outside the

State.
9th. Facts bearing upon other kindred subjects and especially such as bear upon the fruit capacities of the more northerly and less known section of the State.

It is with a desire to make these State reports as perfect an exhibit of the con-dition of fruit culture as possible, and thus continue the work of perfecting the So-

cieties Catalogue. Your aid and co-opera-tion is respectfully solicited. Yours truly. H. DALE ADAMS, Chairman
E. F. GUILD, East Saginaw.
S. W. DORR. Manchester,
T. T. LYON, South Haven.
HON. J. G. RAMSDELL. Traverse City.
N. CHILSON, Battle Creek,
WM. ROWE WALKER, Kent County.

FLORICULTURAL.

ONE seldom sees a plant of Clematis doing service as a climber on porch or trellis in the country. This we believe due to variety of fruit, or a single valuable fact, the fact that its merits are so generally unknown. Clematis Jackmannii is perhaps best known and most generally cultivated. Its merits have been mentioned in previous floral notes, but the half has not yet been said in its praise. For more than a month a single plant of this variety which we pass daily, has been covered with the pretty velvety, purple bloom, new blossoms rapidly appearing in place of those whose petals were scattered. It gets no extra care, beyond an occasional showering from the garden hose to remove the dust of the street, but it is one of the most showy and beautiful things in a garden full of rare shrubs and exotics. The Clematis is perfectly hardy and requires but a good soil to flourish thriftly, though it thoroughly appreciates a liberal mulch and plenty of well rotted manure. It likes a sunny position, but does well in an open and airy situation with less sun. There are two Northwestern Michigan to Hon. J. G. kinds, one flowering in the spring upon wood of the previous season's growth, the other blooming in summer and upon wood made the present year. In cutting back this must be borne in mind. No hardy plant is more beautiful for covering arbors, screens, archways or trellises, as besides its persistent bloom its foliage is neat and pretty. It is worthy a place in any garden expectation.

THE London Garden says nothing can be grander than a mass of Papacer bracwith such wild or indigenous ones as seem leatum (which is Latin for perennial poppy likely to add interest to the exhibit; or to in full flower. It is advertised in nursery men's catalogues, but the variety generally obtained is P. orientale, which is similar but inferior. Left at liberty it forms huge masses of fine foliage, handsome even when not in flower, but when the summer comes it is glorious! The flowers are carried on stiff stalks with leafy bracts at intervals, and one well developed bract under each flower. The blooms are nine inches across, of brightest scarlet, and each of the four petals has a square cut, deep, warded by express to T. T. Lyon, Horti- purple black spot at the base inside, form ing a black cross and giving it a distinct appearance. Next to this variety comes P. orientale, which has naked flower stalks as a rule, though they are sometimes separate bundle, (or paper bag), and in the feathered. The flowers are pure scarlet, but sometimes have the black spot. The fault with this poppy is its weaker stalk, The same rule should it does not hold its flowers erect, and is cobserved in case of seedlings; adding sooner over. P. alpinum has lovely white flowers. P. pyrenaicum sulphureum is the most delicately beautiful of all the poppies. It has deep yellow petals with pale sulphur spots at the inner base of each, making a pale yellow cross. The Himalayn poppies with pale blue and pale yel low flowers, are more curious than beauti ful. Their foliage is very curious, being thickly coated with yellow hairs like fur; its flowers are small but persistent.

Overcropping of Orchards. H. E. Bidwell, in the Country Gentleman, gives the following reason for the extensive losses of fruit trees the present

"One can see the premature old age in nearly all the bearing orchards in our land, and a vigorous pruning will not cover it up. We try to grow a crop of trees and a grain crop at the same time. One grows at the expense of the other, and both suffer. It brings the trees into early bearing, and this satisfies us; if not, we get impatient in waiting for fruit, and follow the practice of others, and seed the orchard to grass. We smile the following spring in beholding the trees one mass of bloom, and are farther pleased to see later in the season the trees bending under a load of ripening fruit. We call it productiveness, overnor, have undertaken the collection | but it is more often premature death, and

of our fruits and will spare no pains in properly placing them before the assemblood Pomologists of the nation on that ocol description. Many failed to grow all over the States this spring. Many limbs and the States this spring. Many limbs and branches are dying this summer from last season's heavy crop, which impaired the

vitality of the trees. "On apple trees no fruit is usually borne the following season after a heavy crop. Their once healthy foliage partakes of a sickly hue; even the beautiful flowers lose their pinkish color, and the once upright, elastic limbs are drooping and stiffened with age. The rosy apples-crisp, juicy and delicious-are dull, colored with mildew and insipid, and are poor, sickly fruit. Our orchards and markets are full of it. Over-cropping and over-bearing are the cause of it."

South Haven Pomological Society. The South Haven Sentinel reports the last meeting of the Pomological Society as follows:

"The meeting was held at the residence of J. J. Atherly, and was well attended. Mr. Phillips, of the Viewing Committee, said he considered Mr. Atherly's orchard a very fine one and in most particulars in fine condition. Would recommend strawberries in a peach orchard; neither would he alternate peach with apple. Admired the manner in which the orchard was trained, both as to height of head and general form of same. Saw some evidence of carelessness in the way of bruising the trees. On the whole, however, the orchard was a splendid one.

Mr. Geo. Griffin, (member of Committee) was also much pleased with the general condition of the orchard. For convenience n cultivating and to suit his own taste he yould have an orchard a little higher than Mr. A. had started his, but this he considered largely a matter of taste or personal preference. Was sorry to notice so many bruised trees in so fine an orchard. Considered the location of the orchard one of the most favorable in point of air drainage in this vicinity, as it slopes gently to and from the lake, which, according to all theories and experience, renders it proof against winter killing. His best grapes were on heavy clay soil, which he considered best, even for Delawares, when properly handled.

Mr. Wigglesworth would head trees much lower than most of these are, for convenience of reaching the fruit, pruning, etc. Was much pleased with the manner of cultivation. Would not under any circumstances plant apples and peaches together. Did not think clay soil best for grapes, as they require a warm soil in order to mature the fruit. Admired the fruit yard. Liked to see a few Canada thistles, yellow dock, etc. growing in natural profusion around a house. On the whole he thought Mr. A. entitled to a good deal of credit for his enterprise in

leveloping so fine a place in so short a time. Mr. Atherly said he thought he had been handled quite kindly, and he did not think he need say much in self defense, would simply remind the friends that when he came here, six years ago, the land where his orchard is was pretty well covered with stumps, logs, etc. and it had taken good deal of hard labor to get his orchard in its present condition."

Russian and Chinese Plums.

Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Industrial College, writes to the Iowa Homestead as

"Late in May we received a box of twoyear old cherry, pear, and plum trees, and was over two months on the road, and was opened by the vandals at the New cover so it would stay. It arrived with the cover partly off, and the plants in sorry plight for growing. With the best possible care many of the cherry, pear, and raspberry plants have failed to show a leaf. The Russian plums, however, seem to stand rough usage. Every plant seems growing; and all the leaves at this time have attained full size.

"We have carefully compared their leaves with every species of plums on the grounds. We find them thicker and closer in texture than any of the European varieties we have known, and with a light

shade of green, reminding us of the northern forms of the apricot. "We do not doubt the perfect hardines of the varieties we have received, nor do we doubt the superiority of the fruit for dessert use, as the varieties we have received are especially recommended by competent Russian pomologists; but we are not prepared to say that the "little Turk" will respect the fruit any more than the South of Europe varieties we have tried. If troubled by the curculio as badly as the Lombard, if we can secure absolutely hardy sorts, in tree, fruit bud and blossom, with good quality of fruit, we can afford to fight the curculio with the coal tar smoke, and the colonies of chickens among the trees.

"In connection, we wish to say a good word for the Prunus Simonii, now offered by eastern nurseries. In exposed positions it endured our past severe winter where the weeping birch, the double flowering crab, the Chinese honey locust and other trees supposed to be hardy were injured or killed. The leaves, bark and general expression of the tree remind one of the each far more than the plum. The fruit s of small size, with the appearance of a nectarine. The external color is dull red. The flesh is yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor, highly relished by those familiar with it. We believe it will prove valuable fruit, and a fine ornamenta

tree in the northern half of the State." Keeping of Fruit.

Emil Baur, Secretary of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society, writes that he has eaten strawberries which Dr. Conklin had kept 20 days in a refrigerator. The berries were of the Green's Prolific variety, and although they had been one day out of the refrigerator, were perfect in size, in color and in flavor, certainly a delicious, and for this year a very large berry. Also an apple of the Jonathan variety, kept by the Doctor in the same manner which had suffered no loss in color, flavor or smooth-

ness of skin. The importance of keeping of our per-

ishable fruits, especially during a glut, is cold winter. Many failed to grow all over evident. Experiments like that of Dr. Conklin are beneficial both for the consumer and the producer.

Raspberries on Sandy Soil.

The American Garden says: "When raspopen during Autumn deep furrows with two horses, six to eight feet apart; then to fill in the furrows, which will be thorough ly frozen before Spring, and at the approach of warm weather will crumble and become mellow, so as to spread evenly; then apply a good coat of ground bone or hair manure along the rows, and set the plants two or three feet apart, requiring about two thousand plants per acre. Bone hoof, horn, hair, or any refuse animal matter is well adapted to promote the growth of raspberries. "Muck is a valuable addition to poor

sandy land; it gives a better color and substance to the soil, absorbs and retains warmth and moisture, for which both raspberry and blackberry roots show a posit and making a more vigorous growth there than elsewhere. "Such treatment prepares a good foundation for carrying a raspberry crop

through a spell of dry weather without suffering from drouth. Potatoes or other vegetables may be grown between the rows, the widest way, the first summer; after that the raspberries will require the whole space. "The cultivation is very simple. Stir the round frequently with horse and cultivaor to keep down grass and weeds, being

disturb by deep culture the small roots feeding near the surface."

careful the latter part of Summer not to

Why the Prairies are Treeless. A curious and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the cademy of Natural Sciences by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Numberless theories have been advanced by students in natural history why the great feeding grounds of the buffalo should be without arborescent vegetation, the principal one, which is sup ported by distinguished authors, being that of climatic influence. Mr. Meehan's theory is that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities, the early Indians made it a practice annually to fire the high grass of he prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended greatly for sustenance. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fire has swept, until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they had become almost measureless. Mr. Meehan cited several instances where trees had grown when the firing had been discontinued. The hypothesis was both pleasing and pausible, and has excited some liscussion among the savants.

Cuenmbers for Pickles. A farmer who raises large quantities of

cucumbers, which he sells to a pickle factory, gives the following directions for culture and preparation for market: "The land should be perfectly free from weeds; raspberry plants, from Russia. The box finely tilled, and manured at the rate of five or six cords of manure to the acre; should not be wet, but it should not be York Custom House, who as usual failed liable to suffer from drouth; plant about to replace the packing and refasten the six feet apart, six or eight seeds in a hill, thinning the plants to three or four when they have become established; plant from the middle of June to the middle of July, and after the vines come up you will find plenty of employment in circumventing the striped bug and other insect pests, at first with gauze frames, and later as the vines grow larger, with plaster, bone dustetc. The Short Prickly, Early Cluster, and Early Frame varieties are recommend ed. When the cucumbers are about four inches long they are large enough to pick, and better than if allowed to grow larger Pick every day, clearing the vines of all that are up to size, and in pickling leave half an inch of stem attached to the cucumber, and be very careful not to bruise them nor to handle them too much. Have ready clean, open casks half full of strong brine, into which put the cucumbers as fast as they are gathered, keeping them constantly covered by the brine. When the picking season is over, take out the pickles, throw away the brine, rinse out the casks, put back the pickles with a new, strong brine, made of clean rock salt, filling the barrels as full as possible, and cover carefully for a few weeks, after which they may be headed up and shipped to market. If the process has been skillfully done, the pickles thus prepared will keep until the next summer. Manufacturers prefer to buy them thus salted rather than in vinegar, as each has his own method of further preparing them for use.

Horticultural Notes

THE Iowa Register wants some horticulty ist to invent a blackberry as large as the Law ton, as good as the Dorehester, and as hardy

According to the London Garden, 1,348,80 barrels of apples were received in Great Britain from the United States and Canada, from Aug. 1st, 1880, to May 14th, 1381; 64,159 barrels were from Canada.

WM. McKAY, in Madison, Co., Miss., has earing plantation of strawberries containing 163 acres, and he has newly set out 80 acres more, making 243 acres in all. His bearing grounds yield about 80 bushels per acre. To secure a sufficient number of pickers, two cents per quart are paid, 350 hands being re-

TIT is said, and we see no reason to doubt it, that if a cucumber vine is trained to run up been left along its whole length, the crop will be enormous. By this plan the vines not only occupy less space, but are afforded opportunity to follow their natural habit of climbing up, instead of running on the ground.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$80,000 WORTH

berries are to be grown on poor sandy land, the best mode of preparation is to open during Autumn deep furrows with

dig and haul enough tide water muck to To the People of Michigan:

We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warerooms with the We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warerooms with the largest and most varied and best made stock of Furniture ever displayed in the State. You can make your selections in furnishing your hotel, house, room, or office from 100 parlor suits in all materials of coverings, \$30 a suite; 200 bedroom suits, each suite with three pieces, from \$20 a suite, 300 wood and marble top center tables from \$5; sideboards from \$15; book cases from \$18; bureaus from \$5 75; washstands from \$150; stands from \$125; spring beds from \$160; mattresses from \$150; pillows, 61b, \$150 each; lounges.from \$5;; looking glasses from 25c; cane, wood and rattan rockers and chairs at factory prices; 75 cottage painted suites from \$25 a suite, all colors.

EF We can give you a ledstead, bureau, washstand, stand, cane rocker, 2 cane chairs, one spring bed, 1 mattress, 2 feather pillows and comforters for \$20, and can furnish a house of 5 rooms for \$50. We make no charges for packing or delivering goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on a purchase, of \$25, besides selecting from the largest stock in the State. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be convinced we were never undersoid and don't ever intend to be.

DUDLEY & FOWLE,

great partiality by following the muck de- Nearly opposite Michigan Exchange, 125, 127 & 129 Jeff. Ave., Detroit,



It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS manifest that from GOOD SEEDS
7 can Good Vegetables be obtained.
The character of LANDRETHS'SEEDS
has been substantiated beyond all question.
They are the STANDARD for Quality.
Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops
under our own cultivation.
Ask your Storekeeper for them in original
sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for
prices and Catalogue.
Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application.

us, are an expensive luxury in England. Hamilton Busby, one of the editors of the Turf, Field and Farm, writes his journal that himself and his friend approached a fruit stand in the city of London, purchased four peaches, and it cost them just one dollar, a shilling each. Light as the peach crop is here this season, a man can buy a hat full for twenty-five cents, the price of one in Eng-

It is a popular fallacy that the moisture distilled from the leaves of the black walnut (Juglans nigra) after dew or rain is poisonous, the reason given for the assertion being that little or nothing else will grow near these trees. The real reason lies in the fact that the tree is a gross feeder, every root being covered with fine fibrous rootlets, which are so many open mouths to extract nutriment from the soil and sustain the tree. There is an old saying current that five or six walnut trees in an orchard will destroy it, and though probably somewhat exaggerated, there is no doubt that the walnut trees exhaust the soil to the great detriment of the fruit trees.

THE many unlikely methods by which the seeds of plants are diffused over land and sea until they at length find a convenient spot for development, form an interesting and curious study. It is well known that bees carry pollen from flower to flower, and thus act not only as sowers of seed, but also as fertilizers of the female plants. A curious instance of this kind has been given by a scientific man, who states that attached to the skin of a panther recently shot in India he found nunerous seeds, each of which had two perfect ooks, appearing as if designed to attach themselves to foreign bodies. As the panther moved about it collected the seeds on the skin and carried them wherever it went, but when it rubbed against the shrubs the seeds were brushed off, and thus distributed.

Apiarian.

The Honey Crop in Canada. the subject as follows: "What the honey harvest of this year will be it is impossible to say. So far the weather has been unfavorable for a heavy honey flow. In many parts of the country not a shower moistened the earth during the proverbially showery month of April; neither were the May flowers stimulated to growth by refreshing rains, and up to the present writing, June 15, we have had but one shower this month. To make bad worse, the northern part of Ontario was visited with a scorching frost in the beginning of June, which cut down every tender thing, and some of the more hardy plants and trees suffered not a little from its effects. White clover, the principal source of June honey, was badly blackened, its vigor checked, and its honey producing powers doubtless injured. All this taken in connection with the immense decrease in bees from winter losses points to the fact that the honey crop of 1881 will be a short one. Nevertheless, if we are yet visited with timely rains, white clover, Canada thistles, sumach and basswood may yield their wonted quota of the nectar."

Ridding Boxes of Bees.

In removing filled sections, it is but little trouble to rid them of the bees. By giving them a sudden shake in front of the hive, most of the bees can be shaken off. What few remain can easily be shaken off, but where boxes are used, and we are sorry to say a great deal of surplus honey is still taken in this shape, it is much more trouble to dislodge them, and sometimes we find colonies where it is almost impossible to drive the bees out of the boxes for several hours, especially so when they happen to have a few cells of brood, which is not frequently the case. Filled boxes can be removed as soon as filled. They should never be allowed to stand where the bees can have access to them long at a time or they will soon carry away all the honey. If removed late in the evening set close to the entrance of the hive, drum on the box, until the bees get well started into the hive. And as a general thing they will soon all leave, they can be removed to a safe place later in the evening or early next morning. If bees still remain, place the boxes in a barrel with a light cloth thrown over it. They leave the boxes and crawl up to the light. Reverse the cloth at intervals and they will all fly away .-Indiana Farmer.

MRS. L. HARRISON, in the Prairie Farner, gives her plan of managing comb oney that has granulated: "When the honey is marketed all unsightly and unfilled combs are removed, and we find much of it granulated, so that extracting is Some of the fruits, common and cheap with lout of the question. A bee keeper once

told the writer that she put all such comb honey into a pan and melted them in the oven, and that when it was cooled the wax would be in a solid cake on the surface, when it could be removed and clear honey would be underneath. We tried this plan, but the honey was injured by being heated too much. We then tried this way, and succeeded much better: The honey was mashed up in a pan, and set over a kettle of boiling water, and stirred frequently. Before the honey was very hot, the wax had risen to the surface, and being set out in the cold, quickly congealed, so that the warm honey could be poured from under it, through a coffee strainer into another vessel, leaving the wax in the pan. After the honey was melted, the wax was all melted up together, and considerable honey of inferior quality was under it, which can be kept separate and be used for cooking, making gingerbread, etc. The rinsings of vessels used in manipulating the honey will make excellent vinegar. The wax can be melted in a pan over boiling water, and should be poured, when melted, though a hot coffee strainer, and when cool will be of a light straw color."

It is only in recent years that anything like bee culture has been attempted in this country; but the business has become an important industry, more than 35,000,000 pounds of honey being annually produced and sold. The trade is principally carried on by large capitalists, who often have from 2,500 to 5,000 swarms of bees. In Cali fornia the bees are "farmed out"-that is, apiaries of 100 swarms or so are placed in the grounds of farmers, generally from three to four miles apart. The farmers receive a fixed rent or a share of the honey for their compensation, as may be agreed upon. On an average, one acre of ground is estimated to support twenty-five swarms of bees, and the yield of a swarm is genally about fifty pounds a year.

In a hot, dry valley in New South Wales the bees suffered last year from a lorg continued drought. This year, says a con temporary of that colony, the wonderful little fellows have made provision against another like trouble by filling a large number of external cells in each hive with pure water instead of honey.

ADVERTISEMENTS

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements on this page will be inserted at the following rates: One insertion, per line, 12½c; two insertions, 25c; four insertions, 40c; six insertions, 56c; two months, 70c; three months, 90c; six menths, \$1 50; one year, \$2 50. Advertisers should state the number of the page upon which they wish their announcements to appear. All advertising on this page coming through advertising agencies is specially contracted to appear on inside pages.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



Is a Positive Cure secommen to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in early stage of development. The tendency to can ecrous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach it cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indication.

General Doblity, Sleeplosmess, Depression and Amagestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all dreumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPARTING IN presented 4 233 and 235 Western Avenue,

POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on secipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham reely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamph-

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, billiousness, and torpidity of the liver. Seems per box.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAL Leave. Arrive.

Local west & Fast train e. ‡5:30 A. M. \$11.50 PI
Day Express. \$9:35 A. M. \$76:30 P.I
Mail (via Main & Air Line) \$7:00 A. M. \$6:50 P.I
Jackson Express. \$5:55 P. M. \$10:00 A. I
Gd. Rapids & Kal*Ex. \$4:50 P. M. \$11:50 A. I
(a) Evening Ex. ... \$3:30 P. M. \$8:00 A. I
Pacifis Ex. ... \$19:50 P. M. \$3:35 A. Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent, Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time.

LAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

as follows:

Leave
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 A.W. 1:30 F. M.
Chicago Express. 9:20 A. M. 7:10 r. M.
Adrian, Cleveland and
Buffalo Express. 8:00 P. M. 8:15 "
Fayette, Chicago and
Cincinnati Express. 6:40 " 10:50 A. M.
The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 F. M. and the 9:20 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Depots toot of Third Street and foot of Brus treet. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the de-

† Except Monday *Sundays excepted ‡ Daily.

Through sleeping cars on all night trains, and carlor cars on day trains. The only road east running Dining Cars.
J. F. McCLURE,
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit,
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Agent, Hamilton.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUKEE RAILWAY. June 5th, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroittime, as follows:
Frains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay Cit
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago.
Bay City and Saginaw Express 3:35 P M.
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Frains Arrive—

Trains Arivo—
Through Mail, 5:20 P. M.
Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M
Night Express, 10:30 P. M.
Holly Express, 8:00 A. M.
Atlantic Express 8:45 A. M. T. TANDY, Gen'i Pass. Agt., Detroit.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time. BUFFALO TRAINS. Atlantic Express. * 12.00 non *4:35 p. m.

Fast Day Express. *12.00 non *4:35 p. m.

Lightning Express. *11:35 p. m. *9:10 a. m.

Cin't, Cleve, and Col's......† 7:40 a, m., *1:10 a, m., do do do *3:00 p. m., *1:30 p. m. Toledo & Cincinnati Exp.... *8:00 p. m. *18:15 p. m. Grosse Isle Accommodat'n. †5:00 p. m. †9:00 a, m., *19:00 a, All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse Isle

and Amherstburg.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there o New York and Boston.

Ticket offices, 164 Jefferson ave. and at Depot.
FRANK E. SNOW.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Detroit, May 22, 1881.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R. THE SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, r cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cin-cinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. neneing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains

Commening Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains will leave as follows:

5:50 A. M.- Fort Wayne Accommodation, arriving at Horton 618; Hanover 625: Mosherville 636; Jonesville 6.50, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations east and train west arriving at Coldwater 10, 40; Bankers 7.05, connecting with D. H. & S. W. R. R. for Hillsdale 8.10 and points east; Reading 7.15; Fremont 7.42; Angola 7.58; Pleasant Lake 8.07; Waterloo 8.35, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore sant Lake 8.07; Waterloo 8.35, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore Air Line; Auburn 8.52; Auburn Junction 9.00, connecting for points out west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10.29, and making close connections for Muncie 1.45 p m; Indianapolis 6.00 p m; Louisville 10.10 p m; also with trains east and west on Wabash & P. F. W. & C. R* 12.00 P. M.—Fast Express, arriving at Horton at 12.27; Hanover 12.38; Jonesville 12.55 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 3.08; Hudson 3.40; Quincy 1.58; Coldwater 2.10; Sturgis 2.50; Elkhart3.55 and Chicago 8.00 p m; Bankers 1.13, connection for Hillsdale 2.30 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. Reading 1.28; Montgomery 1.43; Fremor 2.03; Waterloo 2.52; Auburn Junction 3.03, close connection with Eel River R. R., arriving at Logansport at 6.25 and Lafayette 8.10 p m; also with B. & O. R. R. for all points east; arrive at Fort Wayne at 4.20 p m, connecting for Muncie 9.00 p m; Indianapolis 10.50 p m; Cincinnati 1.45 p m; Louisville 7.15 a m; and \$t\$ Louis 8.50 a m; also with trainseat and west on P. F. W& C. R. R. for New York, Wasbington and all points east. 4.40 P. M.—Accommodation arrives at Horton 0.00; Hanover 7.38; Mosherville 8.02; Jonesville 8.28; connects for Coldwater 11.55 p m and stations west on Lake Shore Road; Bankers 8.55; Reading 9.20; Montgomery 9.45, Fremont 10.13, Angola 10.40; Pleasant Lake 10.55; Waterloo 11.30, close connections with Lake Shore train Junction 12.10, arrives at Fort Wayne 1.30 a m, connecting with early morning trains east, west and south.

and south.

Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.20 a m, 3.40 and 9.28

m. and Way Freight at 4.50 p m. The 10.20 a m

rain arrives every day; all others daily except Snn
lays.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt
General Superintendent. DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, train will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows Going West Going East

Detroit. 6:39 9:50 10:50 9.8
Plymouth. 7:28 10:55 9:50 7:94
Howell. 8:33 12:00 8:50 7:94
Chicago Junction 9:36 1:04 7:46 6:17
Lansing. 9:41 1:10 7:46 6:10
Portland. 10:31 2:25 6:29 5:00
Ionia. 11:00 2:55 6:00 4:26
Greenville. 11:45 3:45 5:13 3:20
Howard City. 12:35 4:40 4:30 2:35 A. M. 8:45 4:30 9:38 2:42

A train also leaves Detroit at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Howard City at 12 o'clock noon; returning leaves Howard City at 9:20 a.m., arriving at Detroit at 4:00 p.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Detroit, with Railroads diverging.

Plymouth, with Filmt & Pere Marquette R'y, Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indians R. B.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD

To take effect May 23, 1881.

State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the indi-

and producing interests of Michigan. JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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Bullding.) Detroit.



DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the Michigan FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 75,708 bu, while the ship nents were 125,105 bu. The visible supply of this grain on July 23 was 15,621,645 by, against 13,367,433 bu, at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 201,748 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 2,754,-947 bu, against 1,763,976 bu the previous week, and 5,225,624 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,581,361 bu, against 1,693,386 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 15,328,358 bu agains: 24,062,380 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880.

The market for wheat has held a pretty even line of valuation the past week, but the tendency, especially on cash wheat has been toward lower prices. This was to be expected, as the advent of new wheat is alvalues, especially as many farmers rush 44 1-2; No. 1 mixed at 43 c, and No. 2 do 54s one week ago. their grain into market at just as early a moment as they possibly can, expecting that prices will fall. After Friday next this year's crop is to be accepted as "regular" upon all contracts.

The market opened on Tuesday last with a dull and dragging trade, and prices dropped gradually down to \$1 18; for No. 1, and \$1 16 for No. 2 do. Wednesday there was a better feeling and prices were advanced to \$1 19 for No. 1 white and \$1 17 for No. 2. Thursday prices again declined but on Friday prices were advanced again. On Saturday there was a weak feeling developed in spot, which closed dull at \$1 18 1-4 for No. 1 white.

Yesterday the market for spot wheat was lower than on Saturday, but the demand showed increased activity, and closed firm at \$1 184 for No. 1 white, and \$1 121-2 for No. 2 do.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from July 1st to

July 1	White extra 0 00	No. 1 white 1 18%	No. 2 white 1 14	No. 2 red. 1 20
4 4	***		***	
9				*****
64 £	0 00	1 17	1 18	1 19
9			4 401/	
f	0 00	1 17	1 2000	1 20
* S	0 00	1 1776	1 13	1 22
** 9	0.00	1 1.54	1 14	0 00
- 11	0 00	1 17	1 14	0 00
- 14	0 00	1 16%	1 14	0 00
- 13	0 00	1 1734	1 1434	0 00
** 14	0 00	1 1514	1 15	1 2214
4 15	0 00	1 18	1 15	0 00
· 16	0.00	1 18	1 15	1 22%
4 18	0 00	1 18	1 15	7 28
* 19	0 00	1 75%	0 00	0 00
20	0 00	1 20	1 18	1 251/4
44 21	0 00	1 2116	0 00	1 26
52	0 00	1 2016	1 18	0 00
44 29	0 00	1 20	1 18	1 24
44 25	0 00	1 2014	1 18	1 22
** 55	0 00	1 1884	1 1614	0.00
44 47	0 00	1 25%	1 15	0 00
- 4- 88	0 00	1 1844	1 1546	0.00
44 20	0 00	1 19	1 15	1 2114
~ 30	0 00	1 184		1 2112
Aug. 1	0 00	1 19%	1 12	1 21

New No. 1 white sold at \$1 17% to 1 18 and new No. 2 red at \$1 20. The amount of new wheat coming forward is quite heavy, 112 cars being reported yesterday, nearly all of which was of the new crop.

Futures are better sustained than cash wheat, and all the deals are nearly as high as one week ago. The sales of futures the past week amounted to 1,600,000 bu, against 2,000,000 bu the previous week. The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday as compared with those

1 1914 1 2014 1 1736 lier the year...

The harvest in the winter wheat states is about over, and we shall soon know whee the outcome really is. We have heard of two or three instances in this State where parties have had 30 bu per acre, but we have heard of a great many more where

The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas contains estimates of the wheat crop of the State up to July 15. From them we learn that the average yield of winter wheat per acre this season is only eleven bushels. In regard to the soring wheat crop the report says:

"This crop, unless in a few northern countees, appears to be an unprofitable and unsatisfactory one, the testimony being that it is more generally the prey of chinch bugs than any other. There has been a in the acreage sown, and mony is that 'it don't pay.' The only counties reporting a good crop are Brown, Mitchell, Morris, Phillips, Pottawatomie and Washington. Dickinson, Doniphaa, rth. Jewell. Nemaha. Osborne and ong those having the largat acreage, but report it 'only fair,

The spring wheat States of the Northwest are now being closely watched, and reports from them eagerly scanned. Reports from 30 counties in southern Minnes than a week ago. From the Mis Rochester, where the chinch bugs have been at work, wheat will be very light.

MICHIGANFARMER of Wasees and Owatonna a yield of 18 to character. A search for strictly choice 20 bushels per acre is looked for. Beyond Mankato to Tracy the yield will be light, and around the latter place the wheat is taken from store, but from the present ar-very thin and will be a light crop. From all the reports it appears that the average yield of wheat per acre for Minnesota and for the Red River Valley and along the Northern Pacific railroad in Dakota is not quite equal to that of 1879, the cause for cers are not anxious to forward their best the falling off being damage by high water on the lowlands and the backward spring that the yield of the State and of the sec tion of Dakota specified will equal that of 44 Larned Street West, (Tribune Co's. 1879, the damage from the agencies named being compensated for by an increased

> The following table will show the prices on Saturday last as compared with those

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 5.040 bn and the shipments were 893 bu. The visible supply in the country on July 23 amounted to 15,951,573 bu, against 15,741,900 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 16,192,172 bu., against 26,033,438 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. There is not much trading in this market, but prices keep very steady, the week closing with No. 1 mixed selling at 53 to 53 1-2c per bu., and both demand and supply limited. In Chicago corn closed a little lower, No. 1 selling at 49c, and for August delivery at 437 to 49c. September and October corn is quoted at 48% to 49c also. The prospects for the crop are hardly so favorable, judging from recent reports, but in this respect there is considerable difference between various localities, some reporting excellent | der the tryer, as the highest possible figure prospects and others just the reverse.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 11,795 bu, and the shipments were 3,707 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on July 23 and prime at 10c. The best Ohio flats was 7,510,563 bu, against 1,677,197 bu., at | were quoted at 9c, and fair to good at 8 to the corresponding date last year. The 81-3c. In Liverpool prices of American market, though very quiet, is firm and a cheese have advanced, and are steady. The shade higher. No. 2 white are quoted at quotation for choice is now 55s. 6d, against at 42c. In Chicago the market is higher. and it looks as if operators had cornered the market, as spot oats are selling at 45c bu. for No. 1 mixed, while for August delivery they are quoted at 307, and for September at 291c per bu. The crop is suffering in Illinois from the army worm, and considerable quantities have been cut green to save them from their ravages.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

A shortening up of stock with a better demand from brewers has quickened the market, and prices show an advance on the best grades. State are selling now at 15 to 20c per lb., according to quality, and at 20 to 25c. Some Wisconsins are in the market, and sell at 12 to 15c per lb. In the eastern markets there is little change to note beyond a little more disposition on the part of holders to dispose of stocks on account of the near approach of supplies from the new crop. Emmett Wells says:

"There has been a fair demand from brewers and full prices have been paid for choice goods, which are getting very scarce. The continued liberal receipts show that farmers are taking the wise course of working off their old stock before the new crop comes upon the market, for olds usually decline in value after new ones come in, and the present season is not like-ly to be an exception to the rule. Crop advices from the interior show no particular lar change from last week. to the opinion that with the large increase in the acreage in the spring of 1881 we shall produce nearly if not quite as many hops as last year. Foreign crop advices are little less favorable. The extreme hot weather in England and on the Continent is beginning to show its effects upon the

"Messrs. A. J. Luce & Co., hop merchants, No. 3 Beaver Street, this city, received on Monday, 25th inst., the first bale of new hops of growth 1881, and sold on Saturday, new No. 2 do at \$1 12 1-2, the same to Mr. Gottfried Krueger, the and new No. 2 red at \$1 20. The amount well known brewer of Newark, N. J., at 50cts, per lb.—quality fine for an early of new hops yet recorded."

Prices in the New York market are

anoted as follows: do oids ... 14 6.18
Eastern, crop of 1890, low to choice ... 12 6.29
Wisconsin, crop of 1890, low to choice ... 12 6.29
California, crop of 1890, good to choice ... 18 6.20 The visible supply of barley on July 23

was 133,796 bu., against 154,958 bu. the previous week, and 340,601 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. There is no movement in this market, and no quotations are given. In Chicago No. 2 is quoted easy at 92 jc per bu., a decline of 7c during the week. Reports from the crop at the west are not so favorable, insects injuring it in Illinois and Iowa and heavy rains discoloring it badly in Southern Minnesota. With the new crop coming upon an unusually bare inarket prices for this grain should rule firm at fully as good rates at last season.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Rutter was received here the past wee to the amount of 53,100 lbs., and the shipnents were 47,760 lbs. The receipts were nardly sufficient to meet the demands of the trade, and prices have hardened in consequence. The demand is nearly altogether confined to the choicest quality, and as high as 18c have been paid. The bulk of good table butter, however, sells at 171-2c, while the medium and lower grades ar entirely neglected. In Chicago choice creamery is quoted at 22 to 23c, fair to good at 20 to 21c, choice dairy at 19 to 20c, and fair to good at 15 to 18c per lb. In New York the market is reported dull, with holders inclined to shade quotations on low grades, while choice lots are held very firm owing to scarcity. The N. Y.

Bulletis of Saturday says: "A few shippers can be found looking over stock, and they have made some small purchases, principally of creamery, but are not moving so freely as yesterday, and the home trade is almost entirely of a jobbing very successful except at extreme quota-tions, or even a little better on selections sisting upon very full terms, as there is no inclination to increase the accumulation of summer flavored goods. Advices from the country are somewhat contradictory, but generally seem to indicate that produ

In that market quotations for Western outter are as follows: Western imitation creamors rn dairy, choice..... estern factory, special marks.

Cheese was received here the past week of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market to the amount of 17,322 lbs, and the shipments were 6.655 lbs. Our local market shows no change since our last report, except that business is confined nearly en. tirely to choice stock of home factories. For full cream State sellers ask 10 to 101-2c per lh.

In New York prices have been maintained on choice stock, while lew grade has ruled irregular. The Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the market, says:

"Following up the tactics of last week there has again been a constant effort to bolster the position as a protection to the supplies arriving at and afloat for Liver-"What will be done in the country? was decided on Monday by the paym not only of an advance, but of prices for ever, and this on Tuesday placed our market in a somewhat feverish and doubtful position, though fairly quotable at 11c bid and 11 1-4c asked for the best colored. The outside figure, however, could not be long ustained for goods under the tryer, as it became evident that, recovering somewhat from their first surprise, the majority of shippers "got their back up" and determined to meet manipulation by manipula-tion, especially as there were hopes of aid from receivers. The latter expectation was in a measure realized, as the engaged lots were in many cases offered for accept-ance at 11 1-4c, and 11c was taken on some of the very best factories in the State uno be obtained.

In that market choice State factory, full cream is quoted at 104 to 11c, and prime do at 10 1.2 to 104c, choice Wisconsin at 104c,

WOOL.

The market is devoid of any special features. Considerable wool is passing through the city on its way east, but no sales are reported at any point in the State. There is considerable wool held at various points in the interior, but all in second hands. At Boston the past week the market has ruled quiet and easy, with no change to note in prices, but in the present easy condition of the market dealers are willing to shade prices somewhat for the sake of doing business. New XX Ohio is quite freely offered at 42c, and Michigan X at 39c. Strictly medium and No. wools are more firmly held than fleeces.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the market savs:

"The country markets appear to be mon can be purchased in any section at figures which will pay a profit here. surprising therefore that receipts are less liberal, the total of the past week comprising 15,415 bales domestic and 508 foreign. last week and 13,095 bales domestic and 2005 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881. se 209.973 bales domestic and 14.803 balas foreign, against 183,769 bales domesponding period of 1880.

vania on p. t.; 20,000 lbs Michigan at 40c 20,000 lbs x and above Ohio at 43 1-2c 1,600 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 47c; 1,000 pounds Michigan fat sheep at 29c; 7,000 lbs Ohio x at 40 1.2c; 1.000 lbs No, 1 Michigan at 45c; Maine medium at 40c; 45,000 lbs. xx Ohio at 43c: 10,000 lbs Michigan at 39c: 6,500 lbs medium fleeces at 45 to 47c; 5,600 lbs 54 1 2, 51 1-2 and Michigan x at 39 to 41c; 7,200 lbs. x and and Jim Clav 2d. xx Ohio (old wool) at 45c: 2 000 the No. 1 Ohio at 45c; 2,000 lbs Ohio xx at 42 1-3c; 25,000 lbs Ohio x at 41c: 23,000 lbs fleeces at 41 to 45c; 35,000 lbs choice Michigan x at 40c: 25 000 lbs choice Ohio x at 42 1-9c 3,000 lbs No 1 Michigan at 44c; 1,000 lbs coarse and cotts at 334c: 63,900 lbs Michigan x at 39 to 40c; 40,000 lbs Ohio x at

In New York the market is in about the same position as at Boston. The activity of a few weeks ago has been succeeded by a quietness that many think shows a lack of strength in the staple. It will not take long to undeceive manufacturers, and they can probably buy cheaper now than at any other time before the first of January. The

Economist thus refers to the market: "The market for the staple continue very quiet, and as a consequence is lack ing in buoyancy for nearly all descriptions but there is apparently no disshown to press sales of any good stap wools, as all feel confident the is but momentary, which is always inci dental to this season. In this conditi trade, the least said about the market the better, especially as our columns are accrowded with other matter of general in terest. It would not be amiss to state, how ever, that good XX Ohio fleeces can b bought both here and in Boston at 42c. and an offer of 41 1-3c cash would profetch some very good, it not the best Ohi

and importations are out of the question on the present basis of valuation, and this is a desture of the situation that holders will be apt to remember.

THE London Standard of yesterday, is an article on the crop prospects in Great Britain, says: "The general opinion is Mark Lane is that there is an average wheat crop in England, and a great ma jority of reports from the different dis tricts confirm that estimate. The barley crop cannot fail to be an average one. Root crops are less promising than they have been at this period for many years; pota-toes, however, are as good as roots are bad. The prospects in Scotland are much less favorable than in England. The most us reports of all crops come from

THE United States contains 13,000,000. ows, the largest number kept by any nation in the world. Germany next with 8 962 221

DEATH OF JOHN J. BAGLEY. On Wednesday afternoon last ex-Gov-

ernor John J. Bagley fied at San Francis co, where he went some time ago to try if the milder climate would belo overcom the disease which had attacked him. Th news of his death was quite unexpected, as late reports had spoken more hopefully of his condition. On the 24th he had sent messages in answer to many kind greetings from his friends here, in which he said he wa improving, and the next report conveyed the sad intelligence that he was no more. The immediate cause of death is said to have been fatty degeneration of the heart, complicated with gout and dropsy. Governor Bagley has so long been

was a genial friend, a kind-hearted citizen, and one of the most liberal and charitable of Detroit's citizens. As a business man week. Where they were made prices Governor Barley stood deservedly high, were maintained, although on spot prices Governor Bagley stood deservedly high, and achieved a success very unusual. He was born July 24, 1832, in Medina, New York, and was therefore 49 years of age. At the age of 13 he came to Michigan with his father, and settled at Constantine, where he commenced clerking in a general store. From there he went to Owosso, where he worked on a farm part of the time, and the other portion he was at his old business of clerking. When 15 years old he began life for himself by coming to The quantity of wheat and flour on pas-Detroit, and seeking for employment. He found it in a tobacco factory. When he was 21 years old, in 1853 he began business for himself in a small way. From this humble start his business as a tobacco manufacturer has grown to immense proall over the country. His financial backer when he started was Wm. N. Carpenter, who remained in partnership with him till his assistance was no longer needed. Some years ago he formed a stock company under the name of John J. Bagley & Co, and gave the detailed management of the establishment over to his partners, several of whom are old employes whom he gave a chance to become stock-holders. In addition, he was interested in several other enterprises. He was one of the first charter members of the corporation known as the American National bank, of which he was vice president. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and from 1867 to 1872 was its President. He was also President of the Detroit Safe Company, and was largely interested in several other important enterprises, owning considerable real estate as well. In every department But even supposing that some faint trace of business he became engaged in Gov. Bagley was very successful. Starting out in life with nothing but his hands and an indomitable spirit, he became one of the scheme of the kind, nevertheless its demost successful of Detroit's business men, and has been for twenty-five years largely identified with its commercial interests. He has been alderman and mayor of the City of Detroit, and was twice Gov. hopes that many seize every opportunity to emor of the State which positions he filled in the most satisfactory manner. He was very popular among the leading men of his

The Races at Eaton Rapids

political party, among whom he had many

warm friends and admirers. He will be

greatly missed by all classes in this city.

leaves Vacant.

The races at Eston Rapids the past week were very successful in every respect, tic and \$1,013 bales foreign for the correst the attendance being large, and the entries chance of grain heating while being trans-"Included in the sales of domestic fleeces have been: 125,000 lbs xx PennsylThe first race was the 3:15 class. in which there were sixteen starters. The scoring was long and tedious, taking nearly an hour. David C. won in three straight heats: time, 2:40, 2:39 1.2, and 2:291. A 25,000 lbs Michigan x on p. t.; 6,500 lbs half mile heat running race followed, with 14 starters. This was won by Jim Bell, in 54 1.2 51 1.2 and 56 with Eldorado 2d.

> Second day opened with the 2:37 class. Frank Landers took first money in this, Blanche H. crowding him closely, taking 2d, and Transit 2d; time, 2:52, 2:35, 2:372, and 2:352. The pacing race was captured by Bald Hornet, High Jack 2d; time, 2:23, 2:36, 2:381.

The third day opened with a running race, mile heats, in which Ella Rowett carried off first honors, and America 2d; time, 1:472, 1:48, 1:52. The three minute class followed, and was won by Mollie Middleton, David C. 2d and Billy L 3d; best time, 2:354.

The fourth day there were three rac The first was the free-for-all, for a purse of \$300. William H. took first. Black Cloud second, and Lady Middleton, third; best

was won by Cody, Bay Tom second, Mam. brino Rattler third, Billy Reed fourth; best time 2:414. The last race was a consolation purse for running horses, half mile dash, and was won by Louise, Burglar second, Jack Mace third. Everything passed off harmoniously. W. O. Lee, of Detroit, who has the privilege of issuing all the score cards in this circuit, had a very neat one, with full information in regard to the record of the various horses that have appeared in the State this season. I go to to Coldwater from here.

THE next annual meeting of the Missis ippi Valley Horticultural Society will be and 9th of September, 1881. The meeting will be mainly for the reading of papers, and general discussion of horticultural ics. Many of the leading horticulturists of the country have signified their intention to be present at the meeting, and papers have been promised from W. Saunders of Washington, D. C.: Prof S. A. Forbes of Normal, Ill.; T. V. Munson, of Denison, Texas; S. M. Wiggins, of New Orleans, La; G. W. Campbell, of Delaware Onio, T. T. Lyon, of South Haven; J. Decker, of Fern Creek, Ky .: Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Champaign, Ill.: Prof. J. L. Budd, of Ames. Iowa: Prof. Geo. Husmann, of Columbia, Mo.; W. H. Ragan, of ashes. If you have any to sell, Clayton, Ind.; J. J. Colmant, of Columbus. your opportunity.

Miss.; J. A. Warder, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Other valuable papers are expected. The Cincinnati Exposition opens on September 7th, the first week being devoted to a horticultural exhibition, which is in charge of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

The London Breadstuffs Market. The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in

its review of the English grain trade, says; The temperature of the past week has seen on an average of 30 degrees lower than during the late spell of heat. There have been general rains and local the storms, but wheat is not thick enough to take serious damage. Nights have been cold in England, and severe night frosts in Mildew is reported among the wheat in various parts of England. A decline in identified with the business interests of the temperature will not be of any advant Detroit and Michigan, and his portly form

The barley crop will be good in some localiand good-natured countenance so well ties, but in remainder it is of very irregukn wn to every one, that his death will be lar growth and has ripened maturely. Oats a great shock to many of our citizens. He are good in Ireland and parts of Scotland, but generally indifferent in England. The grain trade is unchanged except that sales are made with greater difficulty than last for foreign were nominally unchanged. It was difficult to make sales Friday without some concession. Business is restricted. but the supply is not excessive, and the growing belief is that the European harvest will not equal the estimates made. Hold-

ers are disinclined to force sales. owing to the different ideas of buyers and sellers. The off coast market is fairly supplied, but only about a dozen out of 25 cargoes were sold during the week. ers have done nothing since Wednesday sage to the United Kingdom shows reduction of 26,500 quarters from that of previous week.

THE press is becoming awake to the great harm that is being done to the community by the various lottery schemes that portions, his establishment being known are carrying on their swindling operations in defiance of the salutary laws that have been passed for their suppression. The Cincinnati Trade List, in a recent issue, goes for the lottery gamblers of Kentucky in very vigorous style. It says: "The Newport lottery, which holds its

drawings in Covington and is the only Kentucky scheme now running, is the most shameless, flagrant and fragrant fraud in the guise of a lottery ever set in operation among the people of that commonwealth The peculiar manner in which it hedges itself about with local influences not only disgraces the civil and other public service which it subsidizes directly or indirectly, but smirches the good name of the State. and exposes to opprobrious comment from all quarters the two communities (Covington and Newport) where its corrupt pro-cesses secure the silence of the law and prostitute official and journalistic trusts nd talents. It has not the faintest shadow of authority for its existence vet it peddles and thus widens the area of its evil work. of authority may be found in the charter. from which the managers pretend to derive more varied and extensive lottery privileges than was ever claimed for any superstitious and the young, to whom it teaches gambling that it may fleece them, obtaining their money under false pretenses, and so exciting them with delusive steal more with which to feed its avaricious maw, and thus prove it a prolific breeder of theft and robbery-we say that these repulsive and abborrent features of its operations would fully justify the decent Christian people of the two cities in rising up en masse and driving the entire lotter crew into regions less hospitable to enter and it will be hard to fill the place be prises of so vile a character. It is a fou

> THE manager of a Mississippi barge line, which is engaged in carrying grain etween St. Louis and New Or experimenting with a view to avoiding all ported over this route. He has had a barge constructed on a plan of his own devising which it is claimed will accomplish this object. The barge in question is now receiving her first cargo. She is 225 feet long, 36-foot beam and 9-foot hold, and of 1,700 tons capacity. Beneath the grain room, and between it and the bottom of the hull, is a free space of sixteen inches. Between the grain room and the hull and sides of the barge is a clear space two feet wide all the way around. On each side of the grain room is a series of ventilators. At the ends are ventilating funnels. On top are hatches to be kept open, except in stormy weather. This arrangement surrounds the cargo with constant currents of air, and thus precludes all THE Michigan Female Seminary, located

and infamous thing-stamp it out!

at Kalamazoo, will be found one of the satisfactory institutions of its class in the country. It is modeled after the Mt. Holy oke Seminary, one of the most successful and popular of the seminaries devoted to female education. It has experienced teachers, and is under the management of some of the best known and reputable of the citizens of Kalamazoo. Besides these advantages, it is situated in one of the healthiest and beautiful sections of the State, surrounded by everything that would make a residence agreeable. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending this seminary to any one who has a daughter to educate. Catalogues furnish ing full information can be had on applica tion to the principal, Miss Cornelis Eddy, or to the Hon. E. O. Humphrey, of Kala-

THE "bears" have always held up the immense crop of wheat that Kansas would get this season as one good reason why the crop of the country should be as large as usual, that State, it was asserted, would d in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 7th, 8th make up for the deficiencies of all the others. But the Kansas City Price Current disposes of these claims in the following paragraph: "The wheat yield becomes more and more unpromising each ,week. Reports from Kansas say wheat is not threshing out any thing like it was thought it would during harvest. The straw is good but berry unusually small and light. Much of the new wheat coming is in grading low, fully two thirds of the receipt the past week passing No. 3 and, rejected.

vertising columns, Mr. H. K. Brainard, of nville, Ct., wishes to purchase

THE STATE FAIR.

Philo Parsons, Esq., chairman of the

ception committee of the State Agricultural Society, recently sent an invitation to Gen. Grant to attend the coming State Fair. Gen. Grant in reply sent the follow

Mexican Southern Railboad Company, United Bank Building. New York, 1881, July 29, hile Parsons, Esq. Chairman of the Reception

DEAR SIR -I have your kind letter of uly 18th only just received, inviting me to attend the State Agricultural Fair in September coming. I have a very great desire to visit the State of Michigan and the city of Detroit, a place where I spent a few very pleasant years, and it so hap-pened that I have scarcely had an opportunity since leaving there in 1851 to revisit it. I will be present to revisit it. I will be present on the occasion of your annual fair if possible, but from the fact that I partially promised to be present at the soldiers' reunion in Illinois from the 7th to the 9th of September it may be doubtful whether I stay long enough in the west to be Michigan from the 19th to the 23d, or if I should return immediately to New York from the soldiers' reunion, whether I will be able to leave my business so soon after them. Prompt medical attenden to go to Detroit; but if it is possible for me life, but she will never regain her to be there I shall, and will regret very the Bay City club, the latter broke an much my mability to go if it should turn out that I am unable to do so. Truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

THE Great Western Railway has arranged for a series of pleasure excursions starting from Detroit and visiting the sea shore, dulged in a shooting match the other the White and Green Mountains, Saratoga, Boston, and New York. Stops can be the shooting. made at Niagara Falls, and other places of interest along the route. The dates for these excursions will be August 2, 3 and 4. | bition in the Mason Democrat of Robb, of that place; and J. M. and 10. 11 and 12. Tickets are to be good | at the Richmond Raview office on all regular trains, and honored for return trip until September 30th. To give full information in regard to the route, the full information in regard to the route, the cost of tickets, etc., Mr. J. F. McClure, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of The keeper, suspecting all wa the Company, has issued a guide book, came to the city and got an office which can be had upon application at the office in this city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan-The F. & P. M. R. R. carned \$30,618 during

the third week in July. Colon will hold a floral fair August 30th A large portion of the village of Whitehall

was destroyed by fire on the 30th. Kalamazoo Gazette: Grand Prairie oatfields are being devastated by the army worm.

Lowell Journal: A new and better mill will eplace Taft's saw mill destroyed by fire re

Howell Republican: The State Teachers Institute is to be held here on the 22nd of August. Seven thousand people attended the Cana

da Southern railway picnic recently held at St. Clair. Newaygo Tribune: A Swedish church is t be built here for the benefit of the Swedes in the vicinity.

Army worms cleaned out a twenty acre field of oats for John Harrison, of Constantine, in twenty-four hours.

State papers prophesy that the potato crop will be a short one this season, owing to con tinged dry weather.

Pontiac Gazette: J. D. Thorpe of the firm f Thorpe Bros., committed suicide by shootng himself last week. The Benton Harbor Times and Palladium have consolidated, and will appear in an en-

larged form this week. The new opers house at Stanton was oren ed on the 27th inst., under the management of C. J. Whitney, of this city.

Pontiac Enterprise: Mrs. Ann Newton has just received ten pure bred sheep, the cost of which, delivered here, was \$900.

Benton Harbor Times: Henry Boyer was found dead in his room at the Gariley House on the 27th, cause, heart disease. Baldwin Star: J. E. Bevins lost his saw

mill and 30,000 shingles by fire is Loss, \$4,000; insured for half value. fire last week. Monroe Commercial: The peach crop in this vicinity will be a very poor one and the apple crop will not be up to the average. The economical city council of Coldwater

m off at 10:30, according to the R-publi Bay City Tribune: Alexander Russell, em-ployed in a salt mill, fell into a vat of boiling prine, and was termily scalded on the feet

The Northeastern Agricultural Society offer peed premiums to the amount of \$5,000 a eir fair at East Saginaw to be held Sept. 27

Kalamazoo Gazette: The house of Alonzo Derrick, of Muir, was burned last week, and their three children, the oldest being but ten,

A man named McCormick, living near Coleman, Isabella Co, was arrested last week for a murder said to have been committed in Canada eleven years ago. A Manistee laborer raised \$241 worth of

strawberries on less than an acre of land, do-

ing the work before and after working hours.

The yield was 2,450 quarts. Ann Arbor Argus: W. O'Brien's house at Foster Station was consumed by fire last week, together with \$1,100, which he kept at

me for safety. Insurance \$600. Col. J. L. Burleigh, State Senator in 1877, and editor of the Aun Arbor Democrat, is to make his debut as tragedian the coming sea-son. Shakespeare is his "best hold."

Monroe can claim to be a "truly rural" own, as the Commercial says that 50 or more cows can be seen in the bust streets, or lying in the public squares.

Lansing Republican: Two young sons of ohn Manly ran away from home and went to swim in the river last Sunday. One of the got beyond his depth and was drowned. Coldwater Republican: A valuable colt be-onging to E. B. Saxton, became frightened luring a recent storm, and was fearfully cut on the barbed fence enclosing the pasture.

Portland Observer: On a Saturday after-con not long since, about a dozen of the ladies of Eagle village armed themselve nails and hammers and mended the

Saginaw Courier: H. L. Wright, in the employ of Morley Bros., was arrested last week on a charge of larceny, and has made New wheat is coming into market thro out the state, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.12½. The quality is reported as be excellent, though the average yield is mu

Portland Observer: W. F. Jennison gle, is said to have one of the largest and be barns in Clinton Co. It has just been con pleted at a cost of \$1,900, and contains 78,00 eet of lumber.

Midland Republican: About six weeks a the bromine works here were destroyed by fire, and on the 27th fires were started in the new buildings erected on the spot where the old were located.

Holly Advertiser: Prof. A. B. Pres s discovered arsenic in the portions of the dy of Mrs. N. C. Hall, sent him for examand the evidence seems conce was poisoned.

well known citizen, was found dead at the foot of a flight of stairs in his residence : having evidently fallen down then ken his neck in the fall. Gen. Grant will Probably be Present.

The Battle Creek Tribus the preparations for the accommodating the people attending the regata at Diamod Lake were meagre in the extreme, and the too high rates were charged for the same

The Chicago & Western Michigan Grand Espids, Newsygo & Lake Shore, the Indiana and Michigan rainroads have solidated into one corporation, to as the Chicago & West Michigan Co

The Saginawian save that the fire which cently consumed nearly a quarter m dollars worth of lumber, was started careless emptying of the contents of a laborer who sat down for

Cigar makers at Coldwater order system of payment, and are going a quit work in consequence. Some manufacturers have discharged the Union meremoned, and the striking parties noully cigarman. ers to svoid the town.

Flint Globe: Rev. G. P. Tindall, paster the Presbyterian church here, and in the State, is about to remove to Cal., where he will assume control ing school under the Presbyterians of that St

A Rochester druggist put up olid extract of be stead of 20 grains of extract of di was ordered, and Mrs. the start, and the former rowed : 9:13%. In the the senior double the Naudlus crew of Hamilton. lead and kept it, the Pickwicks of following on behind. Nautilus tin

Saginaw Herald: Two quarrelson bors of St. Charles townshi themselves in hot water for which Joel Bloomfield was da wounded, and Dan Griggs lodged i A sample bundle of Hungarian grass

oats, the shortest five feet nine inches, longest six feet in length. Tpsflanti Commercial: A thief s

ed the man, but afterward allowed and went to Battle Creek to get marry

They hunted up a justice, who tied the h in the usual rapid manner of his class, in a rig and left as soon as possible. The n train brought the irate father of the gir. companied by a shot gun, but all to such arguments. A portion of the township of Kochville a

letached from Saginaw and appeared to County, by act of the last Legislature, and inhabitants, all Germans and about 129, nounter, held a general glorification in his of the event on the 29th. The new worst be known as Frankenlust, and conta the village of that name. Sanilac Reporter: John Mennehan ru much whisky on board, went into the hare field and tried to strike his son, and it so

way fell upon the cradle which th using, cutting a gash which bled proin His death followed in a short time an doctor gave his opinion that the man dis apoplexy brought on by the excitement. The attendance at the regatta at Dian

rizes was very successful. pen-for-all senior single race scond and Jarvis, who had led distance, third: time, 10:11%.
race between the Beavers of Hart Argus: W. D. Markham pla

hive containing a swarm of bees scales July and kept an acc amount of honey made each day ortion of the time it was storm er, yet the increase was from inds of honey each day, and and Friday, 21st and 22d, the scales that five pounds had been made each

Lansing Republican: The State Box Agriculture is investigating the chargethe students of the Agricultural C against the steward, E. made are a failure to make pr the Secretary of all money

Adrian Press: Mr. J. R. Bennet gray-greet worm about oring the small end of the corn, and in proof exhibited ears penetrated by the pest enters the ear through the corn in that vicinity is also in same worm and that a count were put in a pasteboard cag Agricultural College for iden box. with the exception stamp and were not to be

tween a rattlesnake and a lizard

It is expected that the bog crop in Kans Iowa, and Nebraska will be short this seaso Fred H. H. Brown, a Milwaukee man.

of \$1,000 in money and stamps, Friday night. Col. John C. Burch Secretary of the Un States Senate, died in Washington Thi of beart disease.

Burglars robbed the Port Clinton. O.

Ozark, Ark , is said to have releas victed murderers from jail. Four of the party who robbed the bank of Cuba have been capture of the money found upon them.

For a bribe of \$5,000 a deputy sherif

It is said that over \$250,000 worth of time rafts will be hung up in the Ottawn ri Canada, this summer, owing to low water. The people of Cambridge City, Ind., p a saloon with dynamite because the rietor, Thos. Hills, sold liquor to chil On Friday last burglars obtained \$1,200 lowing a safe open in a store at Garry lows. They then stole two horse and mai

A postal telegraph company has been ganized in New York, with Jim Keen president and H. C. Haskins as vice-pre-

Capt. Thomas Spencer, a veteran of 2 war of 1812, formerly a resident of New Yor died last week at Waupaca, Wis., agel Rev. W. F. Whitcher, of Providence has pleaded guilty to stealing rare by from the public libraries and retires from

Gold quarter and half dollars will be ma o more by the Government, and a per taking them will be liable to fine or im

The village of Cattarangus, N. Y., had oig fire last week, which destroyed \$700 worth of property, leaving the business P

A New York paper says that Jay Gon now worth \$75,000,000—about \$74,000,00 which represents what he has oest var which represent people out of. It is rumored that A. D. White, U. S. M.

ter at Berlin, will tender his resig onth, and Carl Schurz is spoken of as h The completion of the census totals

Dominion shows a population of 4,550,650 gainst 3,670,435 in 1871, an increase of 680. 8, about 19 per cent.

Edward B. Mitchell, a colored bell be Grand Pacific Hotel, has been arres ng from the guests, and \$5,000 in jews lothing found in his possession. On Friday last the or in a livery stable at Leb a blaze which swept aw-on the public square, va-L. Gross & Co., of Ner shipping firm, have quit option dealing has rend and made it a regular m

AUGUST 2.

A terrible drought has ounties of Texas, and c and other counties

ungers report grass and It is reported that J. cessor will be from the Namong the candidates ar and ex-Attorney General

W. R. Dickerson and J enterprising Philadelphic convicted of forging the taker, by which they prestate of \$890,000 to their Since the assassing Mathews, of Perryville

horities are unable authority, and the govern Last Wednesday the bo an found near Wyandot rdered and robbed body found under like of same neighborhood within

George Mackelfresh, of

his sister-in-law's house stopping, and made vari her, when the sister-in-la-In the case Deputy Co South Carolina, who is a murdered by McDow to coroner's jury dared only of death at the hands of r The gauge of the Illinoi

3.000 men completed at a cost of \$300,000. leted the t Jack Hughes, one of served a term in Joliet pri to rob the tomb of Abrahan identified by one James down and took \$400 from

The principal electric

have joined in organizing a

for the purpose of vigoro numerous and important persons who make use of apparatus. The members tion are the Brush, Unite Weston, American and righting companies. Reports from Kansas City the recent robbers of the i

of Jesse James and his g men on the train knew Ja furnished the information her two sons are dead, but Foreign.

Fresh persecutions of the Dry weather is said to be crop of Russia short. America sent the land leag the week ending July 23 The horse distemper is so

The French Government is ances that it will not meddle The widow of the great ! Blanc, died, leaving an imm The Boers charged with a British magistrate Malcoln quitted. The French chamber of

dered the sale of all the cro the benefit of the museum f Miss Harkness, an Americ one of the first prizes as a Paris conservatoire competit The French troops in Tuni suffering severely from mo threatened by Arabian insur-Advices from South Africa

ble storm occurred there r which a number of vessels we The grand jury at Liverpo McGrath and McKevitt, the tempted to blow up the town There have been more arresions from St. Petersburg ow covery of another plot against

It is reported that a favor has been reached in the negoti commercial treaty between Fr

The American Consul at Aix many for the United States du The Emperor of Germany ha order of merit, rendered vaca-of Carlyle, upon Prof. Whi

The Irish land bill passed to in the House of Commons Fri vote of 230 to 14. Conservative Rulers abstained from voting An envoy from the Ameer Jamrad via Simla. He is belie bearer of a letter from the Am from the English to resist the f

James Redpath, an American turing in Ireland. Last week lent speech at Dublin, in which ized Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt derer and coward, and Rt. Hon er as an infamous quaker. If ject came over here and insulted and Cabinet in a public speech if he would escape free, and M simply making a blackguard of dulging in such talk. He is onl cause he is working for.

Bombay dispatches via Londo arrere battle was fought Wedn tween the forces of the Ameer. Khan, and those of Ayoob Khan Ameer's army was beaten and sing towards Cabul. Ayoob Khaby the Russians, and his victor ends British influence in that of news has created a great commo there Russian influence is go later dispatch says that the Ameer's forces occurred at Kani from Candahar, all his baggag being captured by Ayoob's arm regiment and the Candahar H Ameer, whose general and to be fied towards Cabul.

The Examination of Food : The "Act to Prevent the of Food and Drugs," lately po New York Legislature, has be by the Governor. It provid State Board of Health shall take of the interests of the public ? clates to the sale of food and their adulteration, and make a restigations and inquiries re to; and penalties are provided mees calculated to impair th quality, or purity of substant ood or medicine. The sanitary committee of

oard met in New York July pointed, under the act, Drs. C. and A. L. Colby, of New York I. Delap Smith of Fulton cou pectors, to collect food for and ination of samples will b the following named chemists: Dr. S. A. Lattimore, of the Rochester, to examine canno ices. Dr. Pitt, of Buffalo, gar, glucose, sirups, molass ery, honey, soda water siru

am. Dr. Clauldwell, of Ith as, atter, choose, lard, and

On Friday last the overturning of a lamp in a livery stable at Lebanon, Tenn., started a blaze which swept away eighteen buildings on the public square, valued at \$150,000.

L. Gross & Co., of New York, an old grain shipping firm, have quit the business because option dealing has rendered it unprofitable, and made it a regular method of gambling.

A terrible drought has prevailed in frontier counties of Texas, and crops in Boyler, Crosby and other counties are a total failure. Rangers report grass and water exceedingly

It is reported that Judge Clifford's suc-cessor will be from the New England States. Among the candidates are chief Justice Gray and ex-Atorney General Devens, of Massa-

W. R. Dickerson and Joel Vanarsdalen.two enterprising Philadelphia lawyers have been convicted of forging the will of Robert Whit-taker, by which they proposed to divert an estate of \$800,000 to their own use.

Since the assassination of Marshall Mathews, of Perryville, Ark., the local

matters, are unable to maintain their authorities are unable to maintain their authority, and the governor has ordered out a military company to preserve order.

George Mackelfresh, of Muncie. Ind., was

divorced from his wife recently. He went to his sister-in-law's house where his wife was stopping, and made various threats against her, when the sister-in-law shot him dead.

, was found dead at the tairs in his residence, he lien down them and bro-fall.

JGUST 2, 1881.

Tribune complains that r the accommodation of g the regatta at Diamond in the extreme, and that charged for the same.

Western Michigan, the raygo & Lake Shore, and chigan rairroads have concorporation, to be known fest Michigan Company. ays that the fire which reary a quarter million of imber, was started by the of the contents of the pipe sat down for a rest and

Coldwater objected to the ayment, and are going to equence. Some manufacged the Union men employz parties notify cigar mak.

v. G. P. Tindall, pastor of urch here, and well known at to remove to Placerville, assume control of a board-the management of the at State. Last Wednesday the body of an unknown man found near Wyandotte, Kansas, evidently murdered and robbed, making the third body found under like circumstances in the same neighborhood within a few-weeks.

agist put up 20 grains of eliadonna in five pills, in-of extract of dandelion, as Mrs. Blynn took three of edical attendence saved her ever regain her eyesight. the latter broke an oar on former rowed the course in senior double scull contest of Hamilton, Ont, took the the Pickwicks of Chicago d. Nautilus time, 11:15%.

Two quarrelsome neigh-s township, who have kept t water for some time, in-ing match the other day, in omfield was dangerously in Griggs lodged in jail for

le of Hungarian grass five the has been placed on exhi-on Democrat office by Frank te; and J. M. Johnson shows.

Review office, six stalks of the feet nine inches, the thength.

mercial: A thief stole a

mercial: A thief stole a to Mr. Morris, living near fifered to sell it to the keepse east of the city, for \$50, pecting all was not right, and got an officer, who arrest fiterward allowed him to es-

ple ran away from Charlotte ttle Creek to get married. a justice, who tied the knot d manner of his class, hired soon as possible. The noon irate father of the girl, ac-hot gun, but all too late for

etownship of Kochville was aginaw and annexed to Bay f the last Legislature, and the Germans and about 1,200 in ceneral glorification in honor he 20th. The new township

s Frankenlust, and contains at name.

er: John Mennehan got too board, went into the harvest strike his son, and in some ne cradle which the boy was goah which hied profusely

gash which bled profusely, yed in a short time, and the pinion that the man died of the on by the excitement.

e at the regatta at Diamond slarge as was anticipated,but abers of contestants for the successful. Wells won the dior single race, with Kirby vis, who had led for quite a time, 10:115%. In the barge he Beavers of Windsor, and

W. D. Markham placed

W. D. Markham placed a a swarm of bees on a pair of and kept an account of the y made each day. During a ime it was stormy, wet weath-ease was from one to three y each day, and on Thursday t and 22d, the scales showed a had been made each day.

ablican: The State Board of

investigating the charges of the Agricultural College rard, E. C. Fox. The charges or the common of all moneys paid by the tra meals, the feeding of the

with grain belonging to t

out compensation, and several

Mr. J. R. Bennett says tha

Mr. J. R. Bennett says that form about an inch long is all end of the ears of sweet roof exhibited to us several d by the pest. The worm through the silk and begin as the first kernel is reached we that a large part of his con. The Ovid Register says that inly is also infested with the data a couple of them which asteboard cage and sent to thollege for identification, ate the exception of the postagere not to be found. The best it as being "a cross be nake and a lizard."

I that the hog crop in Kansas, raska will be short this season.

Brown, a Milwaukee man, las his brains because his girl jilt

hed the Port Clinton, O., post-

0 in money and stamps, of

Burch, Secretary of the United died in Washington Thursday

of \$5,000 a deputy sheriff at a said to have released four con-ers from jail.

party who robbed the Spanish have been captured, and \$80,000 found upon them.

at over \$250,000 worth of timber tung up in the Ottawa river, ummer, owing to low water.

of Cambridge City, Ind., blew th dynamite because the pro-Hills, sold liquor to children.

ast burgiars obtained \$1,200 by copen in a store at Garryowen, hen stole two horse and made

egraph company has been or-New York, with Jim Keene as H. C. Haskins as vice-presi-

nas Spencer, a veteran of the rmerly a resident of New York. k at Waupaca, Wis., aged 92

Whitcher, of Providence, R

guilty to stealing rare books ic libraries and retires from the

r and half dollars will be made

of Cattaraugus, N. Y., had a week, which destroyed \$75,000 erty, leaving the business por-

k paper says that Jay Gould is 75,000,000—about \$74,000,000 of ents what he has beat various

ed that A. D. White, U. S. Min-

deneral News.

In the case Deputy Collector Brayton, of South Carolina, who is known to have been murdered by McDow the moonshiner, the coroner's jury dared only to render a verdict of death at the hands of unknown parties.

The gauge of the Illinois Central extension to the Gulf was on Friday last changed to the standard width from Cairo to New Orleans. The track is 550 miles long, and 3 000 men completed the task in eleven hours. at a cost of \$300,000.

The principal electric lighting companies the principal electric lighting companies have joined in organizing a central association for the purpose of vigorously enforcing their numerous and important patents against all persons who make use of or sell infringing apparatus. The members of this association are the Brush, United States, Fuller, Wester, American and Loblechoff electric on, American and Joblockoff electric lighting companies.

Reports from Kansas City go to show that the recent robberv of the train on the Rock Island road near Winston, Mo., was the work of Jesse James and his gang. One of the men on the train knew James by sight, and furnished the information. Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, has been in Kansas City, and denies the statement. She says her two sons are dead, but no one believes her.

Foreign.

Fresh persecutions of the Jews have began Dry weather is said to be cutting the wheat

America sent the land league \$12,000 during the week ending July 23.

The horse distemper is so bad in Berlin as to interfere with street car travel.

The French Government has given assurances that it will not meddle with Tripoli. The widow of the great Monaco gambler,

The Boers charged with the murder of the British magistrate Malcolm, have been acquitted. The French chamber of deputies has ordered the sale of all the crown diamonds for the benefit of the museum fund.

Miss Harkness, an American, was awarded one of the first prizes as a violinist in the Paris conservatoire competition.

The French troops in Tunis are said to be suffering severely from malaria, and are threatened by Arabian insurgents.

Advices from South Africa say that a terrible storm occurred there recently, during which a number of vessels were wrecked. The grand jury at Liverpool has indicted

McGrath and McKevitt, the Fenians who at-tempted to blow up the town hall in June. There have been more arrests and expulsions from St. Petersburg owing to the dis-covery of another plot against the life of the

It is reported that a favorable conclusion has been reached in the negotiations for a new commercial treaty between France and Eng-

The American Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle estimates that 200,000 emigrants will leave Germany for the United States during the present

The Emperor of Germany has bestowed the order of merit, rendered vacant by the death of Carlyle, upon Prof. Whitney, of Yale

The Irish land bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons Friday last, by a vote of 220 to 14. Conservatives and Home Rulers abstained from voting on the bill.

An envoy from the Ameer has reached Jamrad via Simla. He is believed to be the bearer of a letter from the Ameer asking aidfrom the English to resist the further advance of Ayoob Khan.

James Redpath, an American citizen, is lecturing in Ireland. Last week he made a violent speech at Dublin, in which he characterized Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt as a llar, slanderer and coward, and Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Foster as an infamous quaker. If a British subject came over here and insulted the President and Cabinet in a public speech it is doubtful if he would escape free, and Mr. Redpath is simply making a blackguard of himself by indulging insuch talk. He is only injuring the cause he is working for.

Bombay dispatches via London say that a severe battle was fought Wednesday last between the forces of the Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, and those of Ayoob Khan, in which the Ameer's army was beaten and scattered, fleeling towards Cabul. Ayoob Khan is supported by the Russians, and his victory completely ends British influence in that country. The news has created a great commotion in India, where Russian influence is greatly feared. A later dispatch says that the defeat of the Ameer's forces occurred at Kanizetta, 32 miles from Candahar, all his baggage and 18 guns being captured by Ayoob's army. A Khelat regiment and the Candahar Horse deserted the Ameer, whose general and the remaining he Ameer, whose general and the remaining once fled towards Cabul.

The Examination of Food and Drugs. The "Act to Prevent the Adulteration Food and Drugs," lately passed by the New York Legislature, has been approved the Governor. It provides that the State Board of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of the public health as it telates to the sale of food and drugs and 80 Woodbridge St., west, Detroit. their adulteration, and make all necessary avestigations and inquiries relating thereand penalties are provided for any of-

enees calculated to impair the strength, luality, or purity of substances used as ood or medicine. The sanitary committee of the State

oard met in New York July 6, and apinted, under the act, Drs. C. E. Munsell and A. L. Colby, of New York city, and Dr. Delap Smith of Fulton county, as inectors, to collect food for analysis. The amination of samples will be made by he following named chemists:

n, will tender his resignation this arl Schurz is spoken of as his essor. Dr. S. A. Lattimore, of the University tion of the census totals for the ows a population of 4,350,983 435 in 1871, an increase of 680. Rochester, to examine canned food and pices. Dr. Pitt, of Buffalo, to examine ligar, glucose, sirups, molasses, confec-Mitchell, a colored bell boy at cific Hotel, has been arrested for the guesta, and \$5,000 in jewelry found in his possession. onery, honey, soda water sirups, and ice feam. Dr. Clauldwell, of Ithaca, to exaine, atter, cheese, lard, and olive oils.

Dr. Englehart, of Syracuse, to examine wine, beer, spirits, and cordials. Drs. Lattimore and Hoffman, to examine tea, coffee, and cocoa. Dr. Cauldwell, to examine chemicals as met in pharmacy, quinine and its preparations, ether, and fruit essences. Dr. Chester, of Hamilton, to examine meat extracts, and gelatine. Dr. Hoffman, to examine vegetable and animal drugs and all pharmaceutical preparations. Dr. Love, of New York city, to examine cereals, grain products, artifl cial cereals for the use of invalids and children, baking powders, and all chemicals used in baking. Dr. Chandler, to examine milk and its preparations.

Some weeks ago it was reported that Patrick Mulligan, a miner at Butte, Col., had been pierced through the body by a drill which fell several hundred feet upon him. He has now recovered. No other man in Colorado can say that an eight pound two foot inch drill ever passed through his body. Soon after the accident occurred, and when he first knew there was a possibility of saving his life, he expressed the somewhat superstitious be-lief that if the drill were polished and pre served he would ultimately recover. To gratify his humor, the boys at the mine have every day devoted a little time to the polishing of the drill, and it is now as bright and glistening as a new silver dollar, and Mulligan is well.

THE Chicago Times is moved to remark: "It is pretty well understood among horsemen that in the seventh heat of the Jack Hughes, one of the villains who served a term in Jollet prison for an attempt to rob the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, has been identified by one James Cheasbro, of Cortland, Ill., as the person who knocked him down and took \$400 from him. 2:27 race at Chicago, on Saturday last, the Dan Donaldson win." It is also rumored was his driver pulling him so hard as to choke him, so as to prevent him winning the heat. There was to be a post-morten on his body, but nothing has yet been heard from it. Perhaps those who made it learned too much.

> THE Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, will, until August 6th, issue excursion tickets from Detroit and all stations on its line to Petoskey and return, for a single fare. This will give all a chance to visit Northern Michigan at the most pleasant season of the year.

> THE beauty and color of the hair may be afely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

> > NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBERRIES.

Newest and Best Varieties.

wn in Pots and ready for shipment aft ust 1st. New descriptive priced catalogs **EE.** Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, jy19-3t

& Co.,

An Invitation.

We extend a cordial invitation to our out of town friends to call and look through our new store when in Detroit.

An Elegant Stock of Goods And have added many New Departments, and we want you to call and get familiar with them, whether you wish to buy or

not. You are heartily welcome. Reception and Toilet Rooms fitted up on the Millinery (2nd) floor, where you can rest and refresh yourself. Foilet rooms

on every floor.

Call in and lay aside your satchel or wraps, they will be well taken care of, and make yourself at home. Vlew and goods at your leisure, and if you find anything you need, it will be checked and delivered to you on the train, free of

charge.

In order to clean up stock, and find out how we stand, preparatory to buying a new and immense stock for the fall trade we have commenced to make

Sweeping Reductions in Prices, Specially in our Carpet Department, to which we call special attention.

A LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS NEW 75 cts. per yard. Our prices on everything we sell are as low as any one's and none but honest goods sold.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO., Ferry Building, Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

I have the Most Perfect arrange ments for selling wheat for

PATRONS!

One Cent per bushel is my Commission. Send for Price Current and instructions.

GEORGE W. HILL.

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM OF ONTARIO (Canada.)

(Established under Government Charter, 1864)
offer to the Farmers of the United States The Emporium Scott now acknowledged by all to be the best winter wheat in Canadas. A baid, white chaff, red wheat with stiff straw; stands the winter well. For milling purposes, and for yield and reliability, surpasses all other varieties.

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OSCAR D. OLIVER,

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS OF 1881.

Name of Society.	where Held.	Date of Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
Wisconsin Agricultural Society Iowa Agricultural Society Pennsyivania Agricultural Society Nebraska Agricultural Society Kansas Agricultural Society Capital State Fair Association South Carolina State Agricul'. Soc. Minnesota Ag'l. & Mech. Asso	Jackson Columbus. Cleveland Toledo Indianapolis. Waterioo Grand Rapids Ypsilanti. Lansing. East Saginaw Peoria Fon du Lac. Des Moines. Fon du Lac. Des Moines. Topeka Austin. Texas Solumbia Minneapolis Farrington Helena Toronto, Ont. St. Louis Worcester Florence.	September 19 to 28 Aug 29 to September 5 to 9 September 5 to 9 September 5 to 9 September 26-30 October 3 to 7 September 27-30 September 28-30 October 3 to 7 September 28-30 September 28-30 September 28-30 September 5 to 12 September 5 to 12 September 12-17 September 12-17 September 12-17 September 12-17 September 5 to 11 September 8 to 11 September 8 to 11 September 7 to 11 September 7 to 11 September 7 to 11 September 7 to 17 October 3 to 8 September 7 to 17 October 3 to 8 September 7 to 17 September 6 to 9	C. W. Garfield W. I. Chamberlain. C. H. Burt John Farley Alexander Heron. J. W. Patterson James Cox. John Chidister B. B. Baker Sumner Howard. S. D. Fisher Geo E Bryant. J. R. Shaffer D. W. Seiler J. C. McBride Geo Y. Johnson. E. C. Bartholomew Thos. W. Holloway C. H. Clarke. R. C. Judson. C. G. Reynolds. H. J. Hill G. O. K.: b. Daniel Needham E. A. Tucker	Cleveland. Toledo. Indianapolis, Waterioo, Grand Rapids Ypsilanti. Lansing. Filint. Springfield. Madison. Fairfield. Harrisburg. Lincoln. Topeka. Anstin. Teres

COUNTY FAIRS OF 1881.

d		ame or	Society.		where Held.	Date of	Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
t		County	Agr'l Soc		Armada	October 5	to 7	J. E. Barringer	Armada.
_	Bay	do	do					S. C. Wilson	Bay City.
e	Benzie	do	do	******	Benzonia			A. B. Adams,	Benzonia.
_	Branch	do	do		Coldwater	Septemb'r	27 to 30	J. D. W. Fisk	Coldwater.
_	Calhoun	do	do		Marshall	Septemb'r	26 to 29	Geo S. Woolsey	Marshall,
_	Cass	do	do		Cassopolis	Septemb'r	28 to 30	L. H. Glover	Cassopolis.
	Clinton	do	do		St. Johns	Septemb'r	27 to 30	H P Adams	St. Johns.
2	Grand Tra	verse	do	****	Traverse City				Traverse City.
0	Gratiot	do	do		Ithaca	October 5	to 7	R. Smith	Ithaca
0	Hillsdale	do	do		Hillsdale	October 4	to 7	F. M. Holloway	Hillsdale.
e	Ingham	do	do		Mason	Septemb'r	28 to 30	J. C. Squires	Mason,
_	Ionia	do	do		tonia	October 4	to 7	S. D. Pierson	Ionia.
8	Kalamazo	o do	do		Schoolcraft.	Septemb'r	27 to 30	Frank Little	Kalamazoo
	Lenawee	do	do		Adrian	Septemb'r	26 to 30		Adrian.
,	Livingston		do		Howell,	Septemb'r	27 to 30	Chas E. Beurmun	Howell
	Macomb	do	do		Richmond	Septemb'r	14 to 16		Mt. Clemens.
	Mason	do	do						Ludington.
	Monroe	do	do						Monroe.
:	Oakland	do	do						Pontiac.
~	Oceana	do	do		Hart	Sept'r 20 t	to 23	E. D. Richmond	Hart
g	Osceola	do	do		Evart	Septemb'r	27 to 30		Evart.
e	Tuscola	do	do		Watronsville.	October 5.	6 and 7	E. B. Hayes	Watronsville
-	Van Burer		do		Paw Paw	October 4	to 7	C. A. Harrison	Paw Paw
e	Union		do		Ovid	October 11	to 13	E. B. Voorhees	Ovid
t	Plainwell	Allegan			Plainwell	October 4	to 7		Plainwell.
								22. 22007011111	a man ver,

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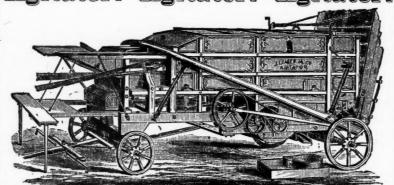
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which I selected in Vermont with reference the wants of Michigan breeders. Those wis ing sheep for show or stock purposes can have a large stock to select from. Residence, 2) miles from Rairoad, Manchester, Washtena Co., Mich. C. M. FELLOWS

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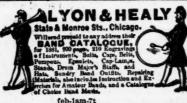
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BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gen. Agts.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Many people visit Detroit only during the "Excursion" season, and it is with some their first visit to our beautiful city. To

will find as much pleasure in inspecting our different lines of goods as in any other pastime. All are welcome, and the Ladies in particular are invited to give our Ladies' Shoe Parlors and Children's Clothing Department a critical inspection. We can show you styles in advance of any concern in the west, and your judgment will tell you

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Consistent with reliable goods. We shall make extra efforts during July and August to clear out the balance of our Summer Goods in every Department.

R. MABLEY Hats and Caps 122, Boots and Shoes 124, Clothing and Custom Tailoring 126, 128 and 130, Gent's Furnishing Goods 132 and 134 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Of 250 Head, at Mt. Sterling, Ky., on the 17th, 18th and 19th of August. '81.

On WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 17th, ex-Chief Justice B. J. Peters and Johnson A. Young will sell 80 head of the Cowsitp, Abe Renick, Harriet, Flat Creek Mary, Cambria, White 10se, Brittania, and Irene families, all of their own raising, and by the pure Rose of Sharon bulls 1349 Airdrie Renick and 6379 Duke of Hinkston; the Red Rose Young Mary bull 4017 Montgomery Geneva Duke, The Princess by Wellington bull 9453 Oxford Duke, and sev-rai will be in calf to the pure Bell-Bates bull 8136 Bell-Bates Lad 2d On THURSDAY AUGUST 18th, T. Corwin Anderson, of Sideview, will sell about 60 head of the Fennel Duchess, Craggs, Fletcher, Roan Duchess, Bloom, Knightley, Cypress, J. Princess, Mazurka, Filligree, Barmpton Rose and a few other high-class families, mostly the get of the pure Bates bulls 8503 81th Duke of Vinewood 3245 and 7144 imp. Wild Eyes Connaught 84699, and a few by the most noted Bates Duchess and Oxford sires of the past and present. The pure Bell-Bates bull 8136 Bell-Bates Lad 2d and some 10 or 12 pure Bates, Bell Bates and Ligh Bates-topped yearling bulls will also be included in the sale.

the sale.

On FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th, J. M. Bigstaff will sell 100 head of the Craggs, Gwynnes, Phyllises, Abe Renick Harriet, Flat Creek Mary, Cowslip, Donna Maria and other standard families, all of his own raising, and including about 25 young bulls ready for service, if not sold previously. Included in the sale will be the approved pure Ross of Sharon sire, 8485 Duke of Springfield; also the show and prize winning bull 8487 2d Duke of Springfield. Many of the cows will be in calf to the pure Bates bull 5th Duke of Vinewood. Catalogues on application after July 1st to the owners of the respective herds at Mt. Sterling, except of T. C. Anderson's to Side View.

The Best Boiler Feeder Known. Always Reliable. Requires no

adjustment. Will take water under Pressure Will lift Water 25 feet. Will start when Injector is hot. Less liable to get out of order han a pump. Easier managed than any Inject-

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READ WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Ceana Co., Mich., Feb. 6, 78.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN PURE SUGAR.

Send for our LATEST LLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 33 pp. 4to, with newest stiles, at \$51 and upward or \$6 38 per quarter and up. \$60 free MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., New York; 146 Wabash Avenue, 237-13 By a recent invention, starch or corn sugar (more generally known as glucose), heretofore quite extensively used by confectioners, brewers, etc., has been made sufficiently dry and white so that it can be powdered and mand with vellow sugars. It raises the mixed with vellow sugars. It raises the standard of color largely, but not being so sweet reduces the saccharine strength, making it necessary to use more of the article to attain the usual degree of sweetness. Large quantities of this mixture are now being made and sold under various brands, but all without the unreery stock and tools. A payment of four or five thousand dollars would be required and balance on easy terms secured on the premises For further particulars address.

DRAWER 247, of them, so far as we are aware, bear the words "New Process" in addition to other

orands.

As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the results of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will seem to confirm the false and malicious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mix glucose with their sugars. While not intimating that a mixture of glu-cose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent consumer of just so much sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get sugar pure and in the condition it leaves refineries, we now put it up in barrels

and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows:

We hereby inform the public that our refined sugars consist solely of the product of raw sugars refined. Neither Glucose, Muriate of Tin, Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

Affidavit to the above effect in New York papers of November 18th, 1878.

Consumers should order from their grocer. Consumers should order from their grocer. sugar in our original packages, either half or whole barrels.

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes. HAVEMEYERS & ELDER,

DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. 217 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.



HERCULES POWDER

Stump Blasting. Israel B. Norcross, Agent, With T. B. Spencer, Hardware & Stoves, 212 Genesee Street, East Saginaw.

MPROVED HOWE

have acces more is an from the railroad company, and paid for it, and done it all out of the proceeds of my farm
My crops for five years will average as follows:
Wheat, 30 bushels per acre; hay, 1½ tons per acre; oats, 45 bushels per acre; corn, 100 bushels cars per acre; corn, 100 bushels cars per acre; potatoes, 300 bushels per acre. I have never used any manure except in the garden, but have kept from 8 to 10 head of cattle, including my team. For my first crop I do not plow, merely drag in the grain. If I get the same number of bushels of wheat from the 75 acres I am now clearing that I harvested from the 75 acres I am now clearing that I harvested from the poorest crop of wheat I ever raised on my farm, it will pay the entire expense of clearing, seed, harvested from the horest lower than I ever sold for. A large number of lumber camps are located from five to fiveen miles from my farm, and I sell the lumbermen my surplus products The timber on my land was beech, maple, lynn, elm and white ash, and the soil is a black clay loam, mixed in places with limestene and gravel. We have good water and pure air, and it is necessarily very healthy I know the lands of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company in this vicinity. on Sections I, 3, 5 and 11, and consider them equally good as mine.

LEWIS L. TAXLOR The lands of the F. & P. M. Railway Com-any, and other farming lands in Central and forthern Michigan are for sale by HENRY A. HAIGH, 34 & 36 Seltz Block DETROIT, MICH.



Imported, Thoroughbred & Grade Clydesdalesof finest strains. For the head of which I have PERFECTION

(Scotch Stud Book,) Imported September. 1880. Winner of Sweepstakes Prize for best draft stallion of any breed or
age at New York State Fair held at Albany, September, 1880, and many others.
PERFECTION is a beautiful bright bay; stands
16% hands high; weighs about 1,900 lbs, and is a
model of power and grace with magnificent action. TERMS FOR SEASON OF 1881.—Single Service, \$30; by the Season, \$25; to Insure, \$30. SPECIAL OFFER.—I will pay for foals from selected mares by Perfection at nine months old, if in proper condition, \$100 eac!. For particulars ad-

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LEVI ARNOLD. Riverside Stock Farm. A well-established fruit farm and nursery business. The location is very desirable for the above pursoese or for a suburban residence, convenient to all he advantages of a beautiful and thriving city.

The real estate would be sold either with or without the state of the suburbant and the suburbant and the sold either with or without the state of the suburbant and Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine

PLAINWELL, MICH. The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliant Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Have won 96 premiums in last two years, including 16 Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine Boar U. S., of Riverside and his brother Black U. S. both sired by U. S. No. 1,195, also Arnold's Sambo, sired by Sambo, No. 1,137. I reduced my herd in the fall and winter of 1880, keeping only my choicest breeders and have also added to my herd six of the choicest bred sows I could procure of different noted families, in pig by noted boars, including Butler, No. 979, thus enabling me to supply my old customers with stock not akin to that sold them in the past. All stock recorded in the Ohio P. China Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if desired. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Special Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class Ask for what you want. All correspondence promptly answered. mr23-1y **FARM FOR SALE** A farm of 166 acres south of Ypsilanti within ten ninutes drive of the postoffice or fifteen of the lepot. For particulars, address lef 8t* HIRAM SEAVER, Ypsilanti, Mich. A Successful Farmer.

A. CHANDLER, Jerome, M.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF SUFFOLK AND ESSEX SWINE 21,000 won at five fairs on Chester-White and Poland-China swine and Shropshiredown sheep. Send for my new pictorial circular, which gives full particulars of stock and how marvelously cheap I am selling it. Enclose 35c for my valuable swine journal, which contains a preventative and a care for hog cholers.

S. H. TODD, Wakeman, (Huron Co.,) Ohio. no9-3m ap1-3m

LEAVITT TOWNSHIP (Bird P. O.) Coeana Co., Mich., Feb. 6, 78. 1. I, Lewis L. Taylor, came here from Pennsylvaniv. in June, 1871, and purchased from the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company 160 acres of land in Section 7, ten acres of which had been cleared. The first year (1871) I cleared twenty acres, eight of which I put into wheat and seeded down to Timothy, and the balance into spring crops of 1872, and seeded the ten acres that was cleared. I harvested 308 bushels of wheat from eight acres. In 1872 I cleared about 15 acres, of which I sowed five acres to wheat, from which in 1873 I harvested 152 bushwhich netted me \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 1 do cut 18 acres of grass, from which I harvested 32 tons, which I sold for \$26 per ton In 1873 I cleared 30 acres of new ground, from which in 1874 I harvested 678 bushels of wheat, 85 bushels of potatoes, and 530 bushels of ruts bagas. The wheat I sold for \$120 per bushel. The same year (1874), I sold forty tons of hay, bessdes having what I wanted to feed, which sold for \$22 per ton. The same year I had 800 bushels of or atso neighteen acres, which sold for \$20 cents per bushel at the barn, and the oat straw sold for \$12 (I tions at \$11 per ton). This year (1874) I cleared over and above all expenses, \$1,400 in cash, besides clearing several acres of land. In 1875 I harvested 90 tons of hay, which I sold for \$21 per ton; besides this I harvested a large amount of potatoes, corn, ruts bagas, etc. In 1877 I harvested 50 tons of hay, which I sold for \$16 per ton; besides this, I harvested all the wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., I needed for my own use. In 1877 I harvested from 80 to 90 tons of hay, besides wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., I needed for my own use. The foregoing statement does not include the amount consumed by my family or stock, except the wheat. I have now about 100 acres cleared, and have expensed over \$2,50 in buildings, and am now clearing this winter 75 acres more land, having bought 190 acres more land from the railroad company, and paid for it, and done it all o SHORTHORNS For Sale.

Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking trains All Herd Book registered. Will be sold ery reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecumseh, Mich

Pure-Bred Shorthorns For Sale from the Lake Grove Herd, near Allegan. Both bulls, helfers and cows of the mest apprevent strains for milking and beef qualities. All register-ed in American Herd Book. Send for Catalogue. H. C. & W. C. WEEKS.

Herd Book. Bulls sired by Cambridge Duke 2003.

Allegan, Mich.

R. L. GEDDES, Ypsilanti, Mich. CHAS. BOLEY & SON.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORMS. Pittsford, Mich. ock descended from imported Duke of Glocker otspur. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices, prrespondence solicited.

HORTHORNS FOR SALE. From the Brookside Herd." near Ypeilanti, both her and heifers of the most approved strains of blee for milking and beef qualities. Address for milking and beef qualities. Address 835-tf D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich. Registered Merino Sheep For Sale

I have for sale a number of Thoroughbred in rino sheep, all registered in the Vermont Register. Correspondence Solicited. JAMES W. DEY.

Deveraux, Jackson Co., Mich.

Poetry.

AFTER THE PEAST.

The bells chime softly in the gloom The guests are gone; the fire is low; I wait within the echoing room To greet mine own before I go. Mine own, for whom, beside the boa To-day no empty chair was set; For whom the silent pledge was poured

No foot-fall echoes on the stair, No shadow falls across the light. No whisper fills the happy air With the lost music of delight; Yet all my restless thoughts are stilled, And, waiting by the hearth alone, My longing heart is warmed and filled With the dear presence of its own

Reloved faces, faintly set In halos of my tenderest thought; Immortal eyes, whose radiance yet With yearning human love is fraught; whose kisses, sweet and slo Drop like a balm, on mortal pain, Dear hand, whose every touch I know, Yet may not hope to clasp again.

I know not to what clearer height, In that sweet heaven their thought has Or what new fountains of delight, Untasted here, their souls have known; But since through changing years I keep Their precions memory green and fair, I cannot deem that love can sleep, Or cease its tender vigils there

O unforgetting souls that swell The swift, exulting host above, Where face to face with Him ye dwell Whose endless years are endless love, To-night, by some celestial air, The clondy curtain wide is blown:

Guests of my heart, but grown more fair, I see you, greet you, claim mine own! -Emily H. Miller, in Christian Union.

THE IDYL OF THE BAGGAGE MAN.

With many a curve the trunks I pitch, With many a shout and sally; At station, siding, crossing, switch, On mountain, grade or valley. I heave, I push, I sling, I toes, With vigorous endeavor,

And men may smile, and men grow cross But I sling trunks forever The paper trunk from the country town

I balances and dandles; I turn it once or twice around And pull out both the handle And grumble over traveling bags, And monstrous sample cases; But I can smash the maker's brags Like plaster Paris vases!

They holler, holler as I go, But they can stop me neve For they will learn just what I know, A trunk won't last forever

And in and out I wind about And here I smash a kiester; I turn a grip sack inside out Three times a day at least, sir. I tug, I jerk, I swear, I sweat, I toss the light valises, And what's too big to throw, you bet,

I'll fire it round in pieces. They murmur, murmur, everywhere, But I will heed them never, For women weep and strong men swear, I'll claw their trunks forever

I've cowed the preacher with my wrath. I scorn the judge's ermine; And clearing out a rugged path, I've spilled both brief and sern

And books, and socks, and cards, and strings, Too numerous to mention; And habies' clothes and women's things Beyond my comprehension, I've spilled, I've scattered, and I've slung, As far as space could sever,

And scatter, scatter, old or young, I'll scatter things forever. -Burlington Hawkeye.



By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edge Tools," "King Copheius, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

CHAPTER XLV .- Continued.

Had she forgotten all this? Would she never look back to that hour with vain and guilty yearning, and say to herself that her rejection of his love had been a crime against herself and truth and nature-that was she who should have stood where Ada Ludlow was standing now-the wife she had given him, and whom-Heaven

help her!—he could never love?

All this George March thought ss h looked at Lucy's downcast face whiter than her dress-and then he found that everything was over, that he was married, and that some one was tell-ing him to give his arm to his ing him to give his arm to his wife and lead her into the vestry-room for

the signing of names.

He retained to his dying day but a condriving back to the little villa with his wife. and not being able to say a word to her on the way, of the breakfast, when Lucy, as she sat among the bridesmaids, seemed to have recovered her color and her animation, and looked so wonderfully pretty that the whole room seemed to be taken by surprise, as it were, at sight of such fresh young loveli-

The bride was nervous, of course, and was dressed in a very trying manner; but people said afterwards that her cousin Miss Thrale had made her look quite old and faded as they sat side by side at the flower-bedecked table.

Lucy did not know what people were thinking. Her only immediate desire was to see the hard set look on the bridegroom s face break up or melt into some semblance of a smile. The absent stare of the youn man's eyes when he stood up to make th conventional speech sent a sharp pain through her breast that did not leave her il day—or for many days.

But he had asked her to be happy,

people who were happy naturally laughed a good deal and made little jokes; and so a good deal and made little jokes; and so Miss Thrale talked more and looked more charming than the other three bridesmaid put together, and was even accused after-wards by Minnie Bryer of having flirted

hamefully with young Ackroyd.

Ted astonished his best friends by mak ing a capital speech on behalf of the brides-maids; and Mary Throgmorton—the hand-somest woman after all, in the room—devot-ed herself to poor nervous Mrs. Ludlow, who, in a flutter of tears and violet silk and smelling-bottles, was a dozen times on the -bottles, was a dozen times on the

point of giving way.

Then came the good-byes, the kisses, the shower of rice and satin slippers, amidst which Doctor and Mrs. March drove away from the green wooden gate of the little villa in King's Road and set out on their

"It will be Bee's turn next!" sobbed poor Mrs. Ludlow in her friend Mary's arm when the last guest had departed. "Or Lucy's," suggested gentle Mrs. Wil-

Lucy's delight in her fat baby boy the girl was always ready for a romp -had completely won little Charlotte's heart. She had confided to her husband her surprise at Doctor March's choice be-

ween the two cousins. "Miss Ludlow is very clever and fashionable, I suppose, Will," she had said, shaking her simple pretty head; "but Lucy is so sweet and kind, and children take to her so wonderfully." And now, nodding kindly at the chief bridesmaid, whose excited color and gaiety were fast ebbing away and leaving her very white and quiet indeed, Mrs. William re

"Perhaps it will be Lucy's, Mrs. Ludlow who knows?"

Lucy burst into a shrill peal of hysterica

laughter, and ran out of the room.
"Oh, Bee," she said piteously to he friend, who followed her to her little gar ret, "let us take off our finery and go to the hospital. This is the day; and I don't see why the sick children should be disappoint

ed of their flowers because we have been at a wedding!"
She was undressing nervously as she She untied the white ribbon from spoke. She untied the white ribbon from her hair and flung it from her with a kind of shudder.

Mrs. Throgmorton had decided upon taking her friend Letitia away for a week or two after the wedding. The poor thing suffered such cruel depression in the half-dismantled villa, where the business of packing up was being carried on under Miss Thrale's directions, that Mary felt it would be a kindness to give her a little change of scene before her daughter's return. There was sea bathing to be had within a few miles of Barlaston at an unpretending watering-place; and thither the invalid was

tering-piace; and unither the invalid was tenderly carried by her friend and Bee. Lucy begged earnestly to be left behind. She had Susan to protect her until she went to Beaudesert Gardens; and she would be too busy, she declared, to feel at all

Long afterwards the girl remembered with what a beating heart she found her-self, a week later, standing on the threshold of George March's house—the house which another woman had the right now to call 'home'' for all her life.

It was Lucy's first visit to the old square, and she stood for a few moments at the door without knocking, and looked about her in the slantering afternoon light, making friends silently with the scene that had been so familiar to the Doctor's eyes all these tranquil years—the lilac-bushes in the old tranquil years—the lilac-bushes in the old railed-in garden, whose flowering-time had long been over, and whose leaves were drooping after the heat of the day, the flags on which George had tramped to and fro, the lamp-posts under which he had passed, the window of the roomy old houses opposite, which looked quite deserted.

It was a perfectly still, sweet, sultry even ing. Far away in some distant street an organ was grinding out a vulgar tune that sounded sad somehow in the distance. A groom was pumping water in the yard; a milkman came clinking across the square with his pails.

It was the same prosaic every-day scene at which Bee Throgmorton had looked once with so much emotion. Something swelled in Lucy's throat too and ached in her heart. as she saw it for the first time. But she turned with a little gesture of determination

and knocked at the door. It was opened by Edwards, the Doctor's servant, who immediately went in search of the housekeeper. Lucy was trembling from head to foot, in spite of all her good resolutions, as she found herself in the great empty house full of silence and shadows and even

ing sunshine.

The windows of the pretty old oak-panel The windows of the pretty out dak-paterled hall were wide open, and long motion-less rays were streaming in on the faded Turkey carpet, and on the Doctor's hats on the pegs and the dark carved staircase. A pleasant rose-scented draught was blowing down the stairs. An old clock was ticking in a corner. The door of George's study was open. Lucy caught a peep of his books ranged along the wall, of his writing-table and his big solid chair.

Her heart began to throb again at the sight; it was almost as if he had himself come forward to meet her. She sat down rembling in a great hall-chair and turned her back on the study.

Then she heard a rustle of stiff silk and

he sound of slow old feet on the oaken stairs, and controlled herself with a brave effort.

Mrs. Batters curtseyed, smiling in spite of herself at the young lady's pale pretty face, and perhaps she too wondered a little what have seen in Ludlow that was" by the side of her beauti-

ful young cousin.
"Please to walk in, Miss Lucy," the lady said, with a respectful kindliness that touched the girl to the quick. "The master's rders were that I was to make you very welcome when you came. Everything

ready for you, my dear."

Lucy smiled back, though her blue eye were full of tears, and put out her hand simple sweetness to the old servant.

"Thank you," was all she said; but Mrs Batters was in a tremor of gratification and

It was a great pleasure to Lucy, and great pain, to be met at every step she took in the new life that was beginning for her by some fresh evidence of George's care and protection. It was good of him, she feit, to have spoken of her kindly to his old servant, nd so made her coming into his house le formal and less strange.

How sacredly the girl promised hersel

that no word, or thought, or look of hers hould ever bring unhappiness upon that ouse or on its master! "Heaven bless him," she thought quickly while she was still standing in the sunshing old hall, and while Mrs. Batters was still looking at her with motherly admiration

and help me to be very good to him, and to his wife!" She declined Mrs. Batter's offer of tea for

the present.
"I would rather see the house first, please, she said, with her sudden sweet smile that so quickly won people who had not been prejudiced against her; and the old woman, very well pleased, led the way through the familiar rooms and up-stairs and along passages, pointing out the improvements that had been made, though not without a little air of protest against them.

air of protest against them. After all, it was chiefly the drawing that had been altered. The house was too large, the rooms were too big and lofty, to have been thoroughly renovated with incurring a serious expense. Lucy felt glad of this. It seemed to her that the faded ints and quaint ugly furniture of old Doctor Featherstone's regime were more suitable to it than Ada's modern gilding and ebony

and embroidery.
"You will tell me all Doctor March' ways, won't you, Mrs. Batters?" the girl said eagerly, as they turned to leave his study, and she stood at the door looking back wistfully.

"Do you think he would let me dust this room every day? I would not disturb his papers or his books,"
"Indeed, Miss Lucy, I think he will," answered the old housekeeper comfortably.

Lucy followed her about in a kind of deepen. Uncertainty her about in a kind of

Up-stairs the bed-room doors were all open. The rooms were waiting, silen nd sunny, for those who were to occupy them. It seemed so strange that she should be peeping into them all, and that good Mrs. Batters should pass in and out so carelessly, closing a window here, lowering a blind there, on which the afternoon sun was

Mrs. Ludlow was to have a comfortable partment of two rooms on the second floor nd next to these was a large and pleasan chamber overlooking the garden, which struck Lucy as being a delightful combination of bed-room and sitting-room. It had a writing-table, a sofa, birds, bookcases, even piano, in addition to its low white bed and long glass and capacious wardrobe

white chintz and some pretty light wood, and the windows were f western sunshine as Mrs. Batters opened the door. Lucy heard the cooing of pigeons from the yard below.
"This is the spare room, I suppose, Mrs.

Batters?" Lucy said, venturing in. "It is very pretty. What dear little dwarf bookvery pretty. cases, and how sweet that mignonnette smells! Why, there is a sewing-machine too; and the writing table has such conven-

too; and the writing table has such convenient drawers and pigeon-holes! I think it is the prettiest room I ever saw!"
"I am glad you are pleased with your bed-room, Miss Lucy," said Batters, curiseying; "the master desired me to give you the ey of it as soon as you came home."

Lucy took it in silence. Her lips quiver

ed so that she did not dare to speak. From her little attic in King's Road to this big bright comfortable room, over which she was to have absolute control—it was typical of the change that had been wrought in her whole existence by the kind man whose love she had rejected

"I will leave you now, Miss Lucy, and see about your tea, my dear," said old Batters kindly.

Lucy heard her slow old feet going down stairs. The birds were singing in thei pretty cages, the sunshine streamed in, the lowers smelt sweet and strong in the ever She looked about her again. The book

cases were filled with her favorite books the room was hung with her favorite pale blue; there was a large photograph of Bec in a velvet frame over the fire-place.

George had thought of her in the midst of all his misery, had remembered her smallest fancies, even after she had spoken so cruelly and so scornfully and had thrown

so cruelly and so scorning and had given his love back in his face. He had given her the home she had been craving for all her life, and lifted her to the level of the fortunate girls of the world—girls who had fathers and mothers and a safe unchanging refuge against loneliness and want.

Lucy fell upon her knees by he fell upon her knees by her pretty

strange bed, bursting into a passion of sol bing and tears.

"Forgive me!" she whispered over and over again, as if to some one standing abov her prostrate head. "Oh, forgive me-for-

CHAPTER XLVI.

By the time Mrs. Ludlow came back from Saltsea, Lucy had learnt to feel quite a home in the old house in the square, and t be contented, hopeful, almost happy there She had a feeling of security now in mak

ing friends with the silent old room through which she flitted-a pretty summ shape in her muslin gowns—and in which she sat for long thoughtful hours when the day was over. In her garden at King's Road she ha

been afraid to grow too fond of the walks and beds and the familiar peeps of sky through the old fruit-trees, under whose hanging branches she had walked in all -in sunshine and wind and on weathers—in sunshine and wind and or cloudy days alike—for fear she should suffer all the more in leaving them.

She had felt then that she was only a bir

of passage, as her cousin had said, and had contented herself with perching chilly and securely where she had alighted, without any thought of making herself a nest among her beloved flowers. But now she was at home at last; the rest

of her life, she hoped, would be spent in this tranquil old-fashioned place; and already Lucy was gathering a store of sweet and sad associations with which to weave her sore little heart a resting-place which should always be dearer to her than any other spot on earth. Every little word that old Batters spoke about "the master," every new light she re-

ceived as to the young man's "ways" in his own house, the proofs Lucy was daily coming across of his goodness to other people as well as to her underserving self—all these were made to help in lining the newly-found nest and in making it warm with grateful and loyal feeling against the winter of com

ing years.
All day long she busied herself in studying George's likes and dislikes, his hours and habits, from his old housekeeper. She went about with Mrs. Batters to market, to the tradespeople; she studied the good wo-man's method of keeping her books and regulating the accounts and the servants. Perhaps there would never be any need of such knowledge; but Lucy thought it did her no harm to learn, and it made her hap-py to be doing something, no matter how little, for the friend and benefactor to whom she owed more than she could ever hope to pay even with a life of devotion and cheer-ful self-sacrifice.

"We must make him very happy in hi home," the girl would say to herself wist-fully as she crossed the square of an after-noon and saw the dark old windows blinking a drowsy welcome after her warm day's work among her children or in the hospital. 'He must never be sorry that we came to

She got David Perry to come and help her, and between them they made the neg lected strip of garden at the back look quite pretty. It was only a town garden, grass-grown, with a few laurels and rose-bushes, and a great blackened cistern in one corner, with gooseberry-bushes and parsley and straggling box-borders at the farthest end but, when it was clipped and rolled and watered, it made a very pleasant look-out from George's study windows; and Lucy was especially grateful for the ivy-grown walls, which reminded her a little of her beloved old church-tower in King's Road.

She used to walk there in the evening while she was still alone in the great dusk echoing house. The stars and the lights from neighboring windows shone through the elm-trees. Sometimes the sound of a piano reached her, or of voices talking in

the pleasant darkness. Two or three lonely, not unhappy, week she spent thus. She had learnt to come and go about the house freely and without emo tion, had grown used to the look of the Doo tor's hats and sticks in the hall, and to dust ing and airing his study every morning. At first she used to tremble when she went into this room, where, in spite of all old Batters open windows and the cool winds from the garden, the faint scent of George's piper garden, the mant scent of the still lingered. She had been angry with still lingered. She could not help blushing herself because she could not help blushing as she touched his writing-table, his smok ng-cap, his chair—objects which seemed to ecall him with startling vividness to he

uering this weakness.

And it soon became comparatively easy to speak of him to his old servant.
"Will the Doctor like this? At wha

recollection; but she was not long in con

Lucy used to stumble over it at first now she could speak his name calmly

anough.

"He must be happy." That was her one
"Heat thought. "What would become of me the were not to be happy?"

There was only one thing now to be dreaded, and that would soon be over.

Already Mrs. Ludlow was established in her cheerful rooms, and looking ten years younger and better for her trip to Saltsea. Mrs. Throgmorton cailed every day to take her out for a drive; the two old friends were as happy as school girls now that the sha-dow of parting no longer threatened to cloud their reunion. Bee was back again to share Lucy's labors out of doors; time was flying with the old swiftness and re

gularity once more. At last the day came when Doctor March and his wife were expected home. Lucy began to look a little pale as it wore on t evening. She had been busy all day mak-ing the house look its very best and bright-est for the travellers. She had established Mrs. Ludlow in a becoming shawl and cap in the drawing-room with her work; and then, having put on her own clean white gown and gathered the last of her roses for the dinner-table, she had taken as much time as possible in the arranging of her flowers.

All the windows were open and filled with looming plants. The silver and glass and damask of the dining-room shone hospitably in the eyes of passers-by. Lucy piled up her roses and her fruit, and tried to keep her hands from trembling and her heart from beating as she listened breathlessly for the first sound of wheels. for the first sound of wheels.

And at last it came, low as they turned the corner, loud on the pavement before the ouse. There was a little bustle in the hall, a noise of hurrying feet, of opening doors, and then Ada's voice was heard speaking gaily as she ran up the steps, followed by her husband's heavier tread.

Lucy did not know how she got into the hall. This was the moment she had been dreading; and, after all, there was nothing to be afraid of.

Her cousin, in a pretty traveling-dress kissed her, and exclaimed delightedly at seeing her again, and ran up-stairs at once to her mother. George, with a strap over his shoulder and a shawl on his arm, took the little unsteady hand Lucy held out and said a few words, and then turned away to irect Edwards about paying the cab

Lucy drew a long breath. It was over. They had met again; and it had been mercifully given to George to meet her without pain or emotion of an nothing more to dread. or emotion of any sort. There was She followed her cousin. Ada had hun

ried away to change her dress for dinner Mrs. Ludlow said, who was sitting alone an looking very eager. Her daughter was looking, very well, she added, and the travelers were very hungry.
"I will see if dinner cannot be hastened a little!" Lucy cried.

As she ran down-stairs, holding her white skirts to one side, she met the Doctor com-

"You must make haste," she said, smil-ing and nodding up into his face. "You have only a few minutes before dinner will

The slender white shape flashed past him in a moment. The young man turned, leaning heavily upon the balusters, and looked after her with a very set gray face. He did not see Lucy again alone. But Mrs. Batters got hold of "the master" as he want in the light of the master as he want in the fact of the second went into his study for a moment before dinner, and began to talk with great enthusiasm about her "young lady," as she always called Miss Thrale.

George listened very quietly. How the good old soul to know what pain she was causing him? He turned over his letters and nodded as she spoke; he agreed with every word his old servant said. He understood how sweet it would be to have

Lucy in the house.

He thought, as they sat at dinner—Mrs. March kept them all waiting ten minutes after all, for which she made a pretty apo-logy when she came down in an airy blue toilette that was very becoming—George thought, as they sat down among the great overblown roses that Lucy had gathered with such a secret tremor and his wifehis wife!—kept up an animated gossip about their honeymoon travels, that it was worth the price he had paid for it to have Lucy

The sweet face, the girlish shape in it white gown, the young voice, the pretty in-describable influence that seemed to radiate from her-these were to be near him always now, and he would be worthy of them. would not lose his right to be happy in them by indulgence in any vain regret.

He spoke kindly to her across the table Lucy was queerly stirred with pleasure and pain as she watched him carving so cleverly and carefully for them all; it touched nore than the longest speech could have one. He was charming with Mrs. Ludlow, and responded to all his wife's little joke It was a very happy little party indeed Perhaps the young man looked rather worn and pale, as Lucy could not help seeing; but he had been traveling all day, and the weather was still very warm.

after dinner while There was music George smoked his cigarette on the grass under the elm-trees. Then Lucy came to the windows of the back drawing-room and called him in to tea.

The lamp was burning with a soft and leasant light among the flowers on the table; cool twilight breezes were blowing in from the gray old square; the two graceful young women in their light dresses, looke up, brightening as he came in.

Ada wheeled a big easy-chair to the ope window which looked out on the old-fasl

ioned balcony and the darkening srees outside. Lucy brought him a cup of tea in both her little hands, so carefully that not brought him a cup of tea in drop overflowed into the saucer.

Poor George, as he sank into his chair, felt indescribably at rest, comfortable, relieved, after his weeks of silent suffering, when he had walked about with a secret in his breast which his wife must never know He looked round him. Lucy was sewing near the lamp, the light shining on her bronze hair and white throat. Ada went on inging softly at the piano. This was home, deorge thought - this fragrant, refined ous room, where kind voices and eves would greet him after the day's labor where there would be sympathetic compan-

onship and approbation and encourage Why should he not be very happy here time? Would it have been better to have spoken the truth, to have sent Lucy away among strangers, to have gone on living alone in his big house, which regrets and vain desires would have haunted evermore? e came presently to take his cup away.

George looked up and smiled at Lucy as "It is very nice to be at home, child," said in a brotherly manner, at which speech Lucy colored with frank and innocent de light.

George would be happy. They would all make him very happy. Was that not what she lived for now she lived for now?
So they began their lives together. The old house was transformed. The gladness of a girl's presence filled it with sweet and wholesome influences. George's early break-

fast was a pleasant event now that he had Lucy in her fresh cambric dresses trimly-coiled hair to attend to him, to pour out his coffee, to have the newspapar ready, to nod a bright good-bye from the steps as the horses came round to the door and he drove away to his work. Mrs. March, who was often late for break

fast, declared, laughing, that she was not used to getting up at such unearthly hours; but Lucy's simple convent habits clying to her in many things; and, as she was always down-stairs and in the garden long before even the Doctor made his appearance, he was sure of one companion at least to hi

It was so natural to the girl to be bus that she was falling by degrees into her old habit of waiting on every one, she was per-petually running up and down stairs, and making herself a little smiling slave to her ousin and to Mrs. Ludlow.
But after a while this seemed to alte

mination. Lucy began to find that she was to be waited on a little now.

Batters used to look to her when she was out. The girl found her dresses brushed and smoothed, or laid out ready at dressing time; the buttons were

always on her boots; all needful mendin was carefully attended to. Edwards, the Doctor's own man, ady at a moment's notice to go on Mis Lucy's errands, saving her little feet many a weary tramp, to fetch her a cab in wet weather when she was obliged to go out, to protect her with an umbrella as she got in

and when she returned. Lucy would blush and protest, having become unused to such services during her stay in King's Road; but Edwards would state in his grave way that he had the Doctor's orders, from his alacrity it was plain that the staid man-servant obeyed these orders with satisfaction to himself.

The consequence of all this was that Lucy found time to read more and to practice her music, which she had sally neglected. She found that George liked to hear her sing, and she began to hunt up all the songs she knew. She was able to be with Bee a great deal more too, which was a delight to both the girls, and sometimes sho went away to Croome for several days at time. Mrs. Ackroyd was always begging for her. The quiet little woman declared that she could not "take to" Mrs. March somehow, much as she liked the Doctor, but the children were always clamoring for Lucy.
"Who will see to your breakfast, you

neglected George?" Mrs. March cried, with smiling dismay, when Lucy was first invited to go to Green Knowe. And Lucy, colorng, declared eagerly that she would just a oon stop at home. But the Doctor would not hear of this He knew that Mr. Olifaunt, the handsome Rector, was often at Croome during Lucy's visits; but he resolved that he would carry

out what he had begun, and think only o Lucy's happiness.

The girl's delight at returning was reward enough, after all, for his unselfishness. And indeed the house was not the same without

Her old pretty bloom and roundn reviving rapidly in the rest and security of her new life. George had only to look at her, to hear how lightly she flew about the house, to see how bright she looked after her walks, and how easily she broke into a laugh, to know that she was happy in those days. * * *

CHAPTER XLVII.

George walked to chuch with his women ind and heard Lucy's voice in the hymns. Edgar Bryer had no need any longer to make pilgrimages to St. Mark's in order to see his little blue-eyed divinity. It was a pretty family party, people said, and Mrs. March ought to be a very happy woman. Indeed Mrs. March looked as if she were. Naturally she was enjoying the agreeable excitement that had followed her return to

Barlaston as a bride. A good many entertainments had been iven in her honor, at each of which she had worn a new gown from her tasteful trousseau and had excited a good deal of

attention. The Doctor was necessarily a great deal away from home during the day, and there was really very little to occupy his young wife's thoughts in the house so admirably managed by Mrs. Batters, so that Ada was free to amuse herself, and contrived to do so very well for some time by driving about in her pretty pony-carriage—a gift from kind Tom Throgmorton to his wife's favor-ite—and by organizing such parties of plea-sure as were possible in the quiet old town. Mrs. March indeed was rapidly becom-

ng a small celebrity in Barlaston. Her appearance at St. Chad's on Sunday was vaited for as impatiently as a number of the Young Lady's Gazette, and every one was talking of her delightful little dinners every one, except perhaps Mrs. Batters, who at her age was to be excused for no ltogether appreciating her mistress's newfangled ways, and who opened her provin-cial eyes somewhat widely at the cost of these apparently simple little banquets.
People, when they saw Ada's gray ponies

driving about the streets and a graceful little lady, in a succession of charming toilettes, passing in and out of the shops or giving orders from her tiny carriage, used to look at each other and whisper eagerly that that was Mrs. March, and would point out, with never-tiring interest, the fact that he was wearing another new bonnet. Whenever the theatre was open or there was a concert at the Town Hall, Mrs. March made up a party and secured a box; and, what with her own striking dresses and the

peauty of her cousin and Miss Throgmorton, her box generally attracted as much attenion as the play itself or the music. Wherever Bee went young Ackroyd was sure to follow. Jack Throgmorton was still away. He had not returned to Barlason since the wedding, or he would doubt less have helped to swell the young matron's train. His mother's kind face however was no longer clouded by the old anxiety on his account. George March learned from her that the boy had settled down to work in a London office and was behaving

with unusual steadiness and moderation. It really seemed as if the Doctor's marriage to Miss Ludlow had cleared the atposphere of the little town in quite a renarkable way. Lucy often said that every one seemed happier for it. Of course the Doctor joined his wife's parties, as in duty bound, if only for an

It was for his sake, as Ada explained gently to him and to her friends, that she and to bring some bright influence "Dear George works far, far too hard," she often said, with a sigh. "It is my duty

to induce him to take a little relaxation now and then." now and then."
So George, coming home in the evening,
would find quite a large group assembled in
his wife's drawing-room, drinking tea and
chatting, and perhaps making a little music. Ada would give him her most comfortable chair and an affectionate smile, and would leclare that there was to be away to that dreary study, that he must just stay and hear dear Minnie's last pretty

It was delightful, Mary Trogmorton dec'ared, to see the Marches together. And Ada made the best little wife in the world! Certainly Mrs. March was indefatigable in her exertions to render her husband's nome as complete a contrast as possible to what it was before his marriage.

Her greatest difficulty, as she sometimes gaily asserted, was in finding civilized young men to help her in carrying out her devices. In London, she would add, there were always so many idle young fellows, well-dress ed and well-mannered, who were only too glad to dance attendance on an agreeable young matron, with whom they were sure of nice little dinners, or a place in a box, or of nice little dinners, or a place in a sox, or a seat in a carriage; but in Barlaston, the Doctor's wife protested, with a comical little air of dismay, the young men were shut up in offices all day long, and, when they came home, seemed to think that there was some-thing immoral or "French" in making elves decently serviceable or amusin

to a married woman. to a married woman,
Ted Ackroyd's sudden departure from
Barlasion, a couple of months after her return, left Mrs. March in a worse case than
ever in the matter of masculine escort. She could not help expressing a laughing to her cousin that the young man had ed until after Christmas at least to prope to Bee Throgmorton, and to be refused. "I suppose it will break up the party a Croome," she added regretfully—"and was looking forward to that for severa agreeable recruits-unless, indeed"-with a mewhat cold smile-"Bee intends to relent

pefore then. I suppose she means to marry "I don't know," answered Lucy sadly. "I think she is unhappy about it. glad he has gone away, poor fellow. It will give her time to think."

Poor Ted's flight cast a decided depression upon Mrs. March's hardly-kept-together ittle "party," as she was fond of calling the few young people who had leisure to share her amusements. There was no one who could take the place of the rich, good-nat-

ured, good-looking young man who was wandering about aimlessly half over Europe in the vain endeavor to heal the wound in his faithful aching heart.

(To be Continued.)

Society in Morocco.

nhabited by a mongrel population of about 800,000. The agriculturists are nostly Arabs and Shelloohs, dwelling on the rich plains; they are poor cultivators, and are taxed to death. The wild Berber tribes, in a chronic state of revolt, occupy the perilous heights and passes of the Atlas chain. The Moors, the Jews and the blacks crowd themselves into the towns and villages. From the blacks the bulk of the emperor's army is recruited. The notable towns are Morocco, El-Araish, Tafilet, Agadir, Mogadore, Fez and Taugier. They are all ground into dust under the heel of the emperor. Tangier, the outer breached wall of Islamism, is regard. ed with particular disfavor, her commerce harrassed, and her trade strangled by whimsical restrictions. No man there dares own himself rich; if suspected of ecreted wealth, he is tortured until he reveals the hiding-place; then both his head and his money are removed. The emperor's idea of taxation is the simplest possible-he takes what he wants. There is no appeal. He alters weights, measures and prices at will: the multiplication table goes down before him. The sword, the cord, the bastinado and the brancing-iron are ever ready to enforce his caprice. It is no hyperbole when the court poet assures this monster that he holds life and death in the hollow of his hand. He is the only full-blown despot dominions lie contiguous to civilization. The Czar of all the Russias is not so much his own master; the Sultan a Constantinople is not so absolute. The great despot breeds a host of lesser ones and it is these that bleed Morocco unmerc fully. The nomadic tribes have their sheik, the cities their cadi, the provinces their pasha-and the head devil at Fez has them all .- Harper's Magazine.

Barbara Fritschie and the Old Flag. It was to her own troops that Barbara waved the fiag, inspiring them on a march that involved some of the most intense sufering of the war. The days were oppres sive, the roads sunny and full of dust, and any moment might bring the contending forces face to face. It was the day before the South Mountain battle. South Mountain ies twelve miles west of Frederick, and to this point General Reno, under Burnside, was pressing when he passed Dame Barpara's door.

"They were passing all day," Mrs. H. went on to say, "but in the morning I said to my daughter, Julia; there are so many soldiers around, go over and bring aunt across the bridge; she is all alone and perhaps may feel afraid.

"And did you bring her back?" asked I.
"Oh, no," laughed Julia; "Aunt Fritchie was stinding at the window, nodding and smiling to the troops, who were gathered about her, and when I came she said, 'Child, hand me my flag; you'll find it in my Bi In between the pages that Barbara read

daily the "silken scaf" was folded; a little flag of twisted silk, not two feet long. It was not on a staff, so Barbara waved it like a handkerchief. The throng increased, the men would not move on; but, breaking ranks, were crowding around her with, "Why mother, how are you?" "Hurrah for '76!" "Let's shake hands, grandmother," "Let's shake hands, grandmother," etc. At this moment General Reno came up at the head of his brigade; the picture met his eye; the crowded artillery, the banners, horses, swords, muskets and men, and in the midst the veritable "old gray head," with its smooth white cap, the folded muslin over the breast now beating with young heart-throbs, the bent figure in the black gown. He reined in his horse before her. "And how old is grandmother?"
Some one replied, "Ninety-six." six! Halt! Three cheers for the loyal grandmother!" A shout went up that had ome sound in it; the General di entered the little house with one of his aids shook hands with Barbara, was seated, and in a few moments the old lady was pouring Good-bye was spoken and the troops pass on; but nearly all the day the aged figure could be seen cheering the passing by her enthusiasm. The next day came the ord, "A flower on the Union side has fal-The brave Reno, respected on both sides alike, was killed at South Mountain in an engagement whose details of the fierce

ontest will never be fully known. "The next day," Mrs. H- continued "we were over at aunt's; and went into the garden to attend to the flowers, charging her not to open the door if any one rapped while we were down there, for the town was full of strangers. When we returned to the parlor, she met us, quivering with excite ment. 'I couldn't help it; he would have it. I didn't want to give it, but he was tleman,' said she; 'he had things on h houlders and wore a gold watch and chain. it was hard to draw from the old lady that she had responded at once to the tap upon the door. When the officer entered and the door. pleaded so persistently for the little cottor flag she had then about her that the woman

will gave way; 'He would have it, but wasn't the one,' she said, appealingly." In passing to and from her house to he niece, Barbara would often find her stepp filled by soldiers, for a clear spring bubbled up just opposite her house upon the creek and refreshed many of both the blue and the gray; if it chanced to be her "own soldiers" her tumblers and dipper were freely given, but if it happened that an array of gray uniforms were there, her staff would stir in among them as though they were lead leaves, and they would scatter in every direction, amused at the way she address them in language not at all disguised by superfluous rhetorical finish.

A Fishing Excursion. "Say, my dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke vith a social sort of a grin, "how would you

like to go fishing?"
"Wouldn't that be perfectly lovely!" equealed Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I never was fishing in my life, and I always wanted to try it. Where can we go?"
"Well, there are lots of places arou Brooklyn. Last Summer I saw boys catch a good many fish off the dock at the foot of

tate street. We might go there."
"Just the place," conceded Mrs. Spooper dyke. "Perhaps we can catch some sar-dines. I'll bet a spool of thread I get the first shad!" and in her glee Mrs. Spoopendvke waltzed across the room and

Mr. Spoopendyke smiled pleasantly upon

his wife and started out into the yard to

some worms, while Mrs. Spoopendyke rig-ged herself up for the pending excursion. "Got any fish sticks?" she asked, as Mr. poopendyke returned, rather warm from is exercise. "I've got some fishing rods, if that's what you mean," replied Mr. Spoopendyke, "but I could only find four worms."

"Can't we break 'em in two?" inquired Mrs. Spoopendyke, anxiously.

"Could if we had a buzz saw," grunted
Mr. Spoopendyke. "Come along if you're
coming," and thoroughly equipped for the
expedition Mr. and Mrs. Spoopendyke set

out for the State street pier.
"How long before they bite?" asked Mr. Spoopendyke, hoisting her hook out of the Morocco is enclosed by the Mediterranean water and examining the point of a worm Algeria, Sahara, and the Atlantic, and is her husband had impaled thereon.

"They'll probably bite at that as soon as they can borrow a step-ladder,"
Mr. Spoopendyke, eyeing the Spoopendyke, cycing the dangling c. "If you calculate to get any fish. you'd better let that thing down in

water."
"Oh!" said Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping
the hook. "Do you think I could catch a
gold fish?' she inquired, after a pause.
"Hi! hold on! there, I lost him!" eiaculated Mr. Spoopendyke, firing his up toward the Heigh's. "So did I!" chimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as

she fell over backward and shot her sinker into Mr. Spoopendyke's ear. "I declare w "What ye doing?" demanded Mr. Spoop adyke. "What did ye lose? When Γ_n endyke. pulling in fish, you just sit still, will ye?

Think my head's a fish pond? Drop it, I tell ye! drop it in the water. There! Now sit still and fish. Another time I'm pulling

in a Spanish mackerel, you let things alone You made me lose that fish." "You ought to have caught him," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, soothingly, "you fished splendidly for him."
"I understand the business," rejoined Mr.

Spoopendyke, somewhat mollified. "You see he didn't even get the bait, big as he was." "I'm glad of that, because we've only got three worms left. How I'd like to catch an oyster. Do you know I—"
"Hist! Sh-h-h!. Quiet, now! I've got

him! See me play him! Now I'll fetch him!" and Mr. Spoopendyke reeled in until he landed an old boot. "I didn't know that fish had burrs on like a chestnut," said Mrs Spoopendyke, quivering with excitement. "Crack him and let's

see what he is."

"Crack your grandmother!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke, shying the boot up the pier, "He wasn't good to eat anyway. I'll get "What's the matter with my stick? Let

go, you nasty thing! Here's another one "Pull him in, can't ye? You've got a bite. Haul up!" cried Mr. Spoopendyke, trying to untangle himself from his line and help his wife. "Lift him out of the water!

"He won't let me," squeaked Mrs. Spoopendyke, holding both arms out at full length. "Take him off! Scat! Go 'way, you onster!" "Lift your pole straight up in the air!" shouted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Hoist the dod gasted thing right up!"

Mrs. Spoopendyke exerted herself and disclosed an eel, dangling.
"It's a rattlesnake!" she yelled. "Don't go near him! Fire! fire! murder! olice-e-e!" "Hold your yawp, will ye?" bawled Mr. Spoopendyke." Get him over the dock so l an catch him! What ye holding him out there for? Waiting for him to dry? Stick

that pole straight up in the air I tell ye!"

Mrs. Spoopendyke threw the pole ove her shoulder and flopped the eel into Mr Spoopendyke's countenance.
"Dod gast the measly eel!' he howled as ne spit it out. "Stop waving that slambasted lightning-rod like a flag, will ye? Hold t still, I say! Think you're a tree? "Don't touch him! Throw him over board! He'll sting you to death!" gurgled Mrs. Spoopendyke, and forgetting that the

Mr. Spoopendyke's fingers. That gentle man made a spring for it, and swashed int the water. "Heu! blab! baa! wagg'e, glu, hic, ga gaggle!" sputtered Mr. Spoopendyke, as some lighterman fished him out. "Did you catch cold, dear?" inquired Mrs

pole still exercised an influence over the

el, she gave it a jerk and it slipped through

heir way home.
"If I did, I landed it," growled Mr. poopendyke, blowing mud like the exhaust "Anyway, I caught an eel, didn't I?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke

of comforting only thing he don't want to hear about. "Oh! you caught it!" ripped Mr. Spool adyke. "You're a fish woman, you ar endvke. All you want now is glass sides and some bubbles running through you to be an aquarium! Another time we both go fishing

ou stay home! You hear?" And with this novel mathematical sug gestion, Mr. Spoopendyke hunted himsel to his domicile and took a rum sweat.

POCAHONTAS TELLS WHY SHE WAS WEET ON SMITH.—The editor of Nye's Boomerang, who claims to have made the study of the Indian character a life work, has in his possession a letter written by well-known Pocahontas to her translates it for the benefit of his readers It will be seen that Pocahontas was just as cute as are some women of the present day There was "method in her madness

WEROWOCOMOCO, Sunday, 1607. DEAR PAW: You ask me to come to you before another moon. I will try to do so When Powhatan speaks, his daughter tum oles to the racket. You say I am too solid on the paleface

Smith. I hope not. He is a great man. see that in the future my people must yiel to the white man. Our people now are pretty plenty, and the paleface seldom, but the day will come when the red man will be scattered like the leaves in the forest, and the Smiths will run the

entire ranch.

Our medicine man tells me that after time the Powhatan tribe will disappear fro the face of the earth, while the Smiths w extend their business all over the co till you can't throw a club at a yaller d without hitting one of the Smith family.

My policy, therefore, is to become so with the majority. A Smith may some be chief cook and bottle washer of country. We may want to get some sure through the council. Se Then I will go in all my wild beauty

under the umbrageous shadow of a bigelm I plead with my hard-hearted parent to revent him from mashing the cocoanul the original Smith, and everything will You probably catch my meanin I ou propaply catch my meaning. As to loving the gander-shanked paleface, I hope you will give yourself no unnecessary loss of sleep over that. He is as homely anyhow as a cow-shed struck with a club.

ell the high muck-a-muck that years ag

has two wives in Europe and thr pairs of twins.

Fear not, noble dad. Your little Po ontas has the necessary intellect to pade her own canoe, and don't you ever forg

Remember me to Brindle Log and quaw, the Sore-Eyed Sage Hen, and set me two plugs of tobacco and a new dolms with beads down the back. At present am ashamed to come home, as my wardro an old parsol. Ta, Ta, POCAHONTAS.

SMOOTH, strong and pliable] parchment can be made from the palmetto of Florida and the other Southern States. It can b washed, rubbed and handled like a cloth and the writing will not be effaced. As much as 60 per cent. of the] palmetto cal be utilized in the process.

I KNOW A LITTLE I know a little sprits, Take car

JGUST 2, 188

of what I here indite Beware She is very wise and witty,

Her face is wondrous prett; Ab, me! then more's the pi One should of her beware Her eyes express a yearning Whichever way I'm turning

They haunt me as a dream She is my only blessing; Her make up and her dressi Might well adorn a queen, Ah, there is no deceiving, My heart is past retrieving And sure there's no relievin Since beauty is the snare.

Then God in heaven move h

To smile upon her lover,

And I will ever prove her Sincere beyond compare Thank heaven! At last I've Take care! Ye ardent wooers, shun her; Beware!

Within two fond hearts well

Beware!

The same old story telling.

THE GLASS I

cidents Connected Wit False Orbs of Vis A young man with a gla

ngaged to be married, but ike to inform his betro cular defect. A week pre av named for the wedding n his future father-in-law urprise, received the infor lighly amused manner. " il right for you, my boy; ne exactly in anything I d er to-night, and see how dly Maria (that was the la will take it." Accordingly he evening meal was con ather looked at the youn

egan to sing: Oh! do you know the glass-sy The glass-sye man, the glass-Oh! do you know the glass-ey Who lives down our way? And, as he concluded the took out his left eye and

n a plate in front of him.

an was very much astonis

is Maria's father as unfo mself, while at the same t im courage to reply: O. yes I know the glasseeve Vho lives down our way, d to deposit his crystal or ble. Maria was convu ughter at the proceeding asband was ready to belie

anity one-eyed when sh I also know the glas-eye Who lives down our way dropped her eye into a g

Frequent assaults and bat en made by sternly virtuo cars on glass-eyed men. O a gentleman was enjoying through the car window tural eye, unaware of the glass-eye was staring ead at a maiden lady of hool principles. She put u r half an hour and then got mashing his hat over his he mentary epithets, and was nted from scratching his fa nely retreat to the smoking r the supposition that he tacked by a mad woman. Fifty years ago, when C

eeyed commandant rule ancisco who was the terr e Indians in the vicinity. A pper traveling that way in miards to purchase one of wly invented eye glasses nd to the fear and surprise o tins the commandant sudd eared with two eyes. This uch for the braves, so one mber was deputed to assass nior. He managed to gain s chamber, but on approach uch was terrified to find t andant sleeping with one ev d the other wide open. The dian gave an unearthly

as under the dominion of

rew himself headlong from One of the most curious s' e case of a supposed blind be aris. This man was arres ne trivial offense, and on hi prison one of his eyes fell sidewalk. On being exar s discovered that for a long been in the habit of wear eniously contrived porcels s to his real eyes, which we ferent color to the sham or was at once recognized as al for whom the authorit ng been in search. A glass eye once figured in ial. An optician sued a won value of an eye he had inse

woman refused to pay, her court being as follows: I have false teeth, I can ea m; I have false hair, it ke ad warm and is ornamental: a false leg, I can walk v (taking her glass eye out an it to the ground) I can neit th my false eye nor is it an beauty." She gained her sui

with the promise that she

d it both ornamental and

coy has been placed at Sandy lich by the rising and falling was compresses air. This, was ches a certain density, moves belectric machine, and this components of the compression of the compression of the components of the bon loop in a vacuum tube to glo ht, while at the, same time a po-istle sounds. It promises to h full for signals during heavy for I know a little sprits,

of what I here indite

she is very wise and witty,

Her face is wondrons pretty;

Ab, me! then more's the pity

Her eyes express a yearning,

should of her beware

With love's fire they seem burning:

I KNOW A LITTLE SPRITE.

Take care

Beware!

m in two?" inquired nxiously. a buzz saw," grunted
"Come along if you're
ghly equipped for the
Mrs. Spoopendyke set
et pier.
they bite?" asked Mrs.
ag her hook out of

GUST 2, 1881.

ng her hook out of the g the point of a worm paled thereon. bite at that as soon as step-ladder," retorted cycing the dangling lculate to get any fish,

d Mrs. Spoopendyke, as rd and shot her sinker ke's ear. "I declare we

demanded Mr. Spoop-

l ye lose? When I'm
just sit still, will ye?
fish pond? Drop it, I
te water. There! Now
nother time I'm pulling

rel, you let things alone, hat fish."

have caught him," said

soothingly, "you fished

business," rejoined Mr.

n get the bait, big as

because we've only got How I'd like to catch an

. Quiet, now! I've got him! Now I'll fetch

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at fish had burrs on like

rs Spoopendyke, quiver-t. "Crack him and let's

admother!" snorted Mr.

ng the boot up the pier, to eat anyway. I'll get

ter with my stick? Let

an't ye? You've got a

cried Mr. Spoopendyke, himself from his line

"Lift him out of the

," squeaked Mrs. Spoop-both arms out at full

off! Scat! Go 'way, you

straight up in the air!" endyke. "Hoist the dod

ke exerted herself and

ingling.
ie!" she yelled. "Don't

! fire! murder! police!

rp, will ye?" bawled Mr. et him over the dock so I

Vhat ye holding him out

ng tor him to dry? Stick

up in the air I tell ye!" ke threw the pole over

flopped the eel into Mr.

easly eel!' he howled as

op waving that slambast-ke a flag, will ye? Hold

nk you're a tree?" nim! Throw him over

g you to death!" gurgled, and forgetting that the

an influence over the

erk and it slipped through

s fingers. That gentle-for it, and swashed into

a! wagg'e, glu, hic, ga,

d Mr. Spoopendyke, as shed him out.

old, dear?" inquired Mrs.

solicitude, as they made

landed it," growled Mr.

ring mud like the exhaust

ght an eel, didn't I?" ask-

forting a man with the

at it!" ripped Mr. Spoop-

a fish woman, you are. is glass sides and some

through you to be an

er time we both go fishing

ou hear?"
novel mathematical sug-

pendyke hunted himsel

TELLS WHY SHE WAS

H.—The editor of Nye's claims to have made the

an character a life work, ion a letter written by the

nontas to her father, and

e benefit of his readers.

at Pocahontas was just as

vomen of the present day.

осомосо, Sunday, 1607.

You ask me to come to you

on. I will try to do so.

speaks, his daughter tum-

oo solid on the paleface

ot. He is a great man. I ure my people must yield

are pretty plenty, and the

nan tells me that after

n tribe will disappear from rth, while the Smiths will

ness all over the country

. A Smith may some day nd bottle washer of this

y want to get some mea-

hard-hearted parent

h, and everything will

mashing the cocoanut of

od in her madness.

d took a rum sweat.

ke, carrying out the wo

t want to hear about.

what mollified.

ow I-

Whichever way I'm turning, They haunt me as a dream. She is my only blessing; at thing down in the Spoopendyke, dropping spoopendyke, dropping think I could catch a ired, after a pause. ere, I lost him!" eja-dyke, firing his hook

And sin 'twere not confessing; Her make up and her dressing Might well adorn a queen. Ah, there is no deceiving,

My heart is past retrieving, And sure there's no relieving, Since beauty is the snare. Then God in heaven move her To smile upon her lover, And I will ever prove her

Sincere beyond compare. Thank heaven! At last I've won her; Take care! Ye ardent wooers, shun her; Beware!

Come not where love is dwelling, Within two fond hearts welling, The same old story telling.

THE GLASS EYE.

scidents Connected With Wearing False Orbs of Vision.

A young man with a glass eye was ngaged to be married, but he did not ike to inform his betrothed of his cular defect. A week previous to the av named for the wedding he confided in his future father-in-law, who, to his arprise, received the information in a ighly amused manner. "I'll make it ll right for you, my boy; you imitate ne exactly in anything I do after sup. ner to-night, and see how good-naturdly Maria (that was the lady's name) will take it." Accordingly, as soon as he evening meal was concluded, the ather looked at the young man and egan to sing:

Oh! do you know the glass-sye man, The glass-eye man, the glass-eye man? Oh! do you know the glass-eye man Who lives down our way?

And, as he concluded the last line, took out his left eye and placed it on a plate in front of him. The young an was very much astonished to find his Maria's father as unfortunate as himself, while at the same time it gave im courage to reply:

Who lives down our way,

nd to deposit his crystal optic on the able. Maria was convulsed with nighter at the proceedings, but her sband was ready to believe all hunanity one-eyed when she trebled

I also know the glasseye man Who lives down our way, nd dropped her eye into a glass by her

Frequent assaults and battery have en made by sternly virtuous females cars on glass-eyed men. Only recenta gentleman was enjoying the sceny through the car window with his tural eye, unaware of the fact that glass-eye was staring straight ead at a maiden lady of Sunday chool principles. She put up with it or half an hour and then got up, and, mashing his hat over his head, called a licentious villain and other commentary epithets, and was only preted from scratching his face by his ely retreat to the smoking car, unthe supposition that he had been tacked by a mad woman.

e-eyed commandant ruled at San neisco who was the terror of all niards to purchase one of the then

out the day will come when be scattered like the leaves the Smiths will run the ow a club at a yaller dog ne of the Smith family. refore, is to become solid council. See?
in all my wild beauty and
ck-a-muck that years ago
geous shadow of a big elm, og been in search.

ourt being as follows:

eauty." She gained her suit.

COY has been placed at Sandy Hook, hich by the rising and falling of the tree compresses air. This, when it aches a certain density, moves a dynamical companion of the causes a bouldon't aches a certain density. bon loop in a vacuum tube to glow with the while at the same time a powerful e sounds. It promises to be very ful for signals during heavy fogs.

Summer Resorts.

tims with their trunks, gripsacks, and | number of the Indian stories about linen dusters crowding the trains for robbers turn on this mode of proceedseaside, mountain, country town, or forest, has its special votaries. The man who has a pleasant city home, with all modern conveniences, hot and cold baths, mosquito bars, a comfortable library and smoking room, luxur- time putting his heels in first, she tied ious beds, the best food the market af- his ankles quickly together and took fords, and excellent opportunities for kim prisoner, but when the neighbors taking healthful exercise without appeared they found only a headless trouble, betakes himself, perhaps to trunk .- [Chambers' Journal. the woods of Maine or New York. He sleeps, or tries to sleep, on a rough bed of hemlock boughs, crawled over by bugs and snakes, bitten by flies and mosquitoes, against whose powers of cooked by hands that he prefers not to laborer at home in pulling or carrying out the savage's taste or capacity of enjoying it, and tries to convince himself that he is having an immense

amount of solid pleasure. Or he hies him to a mountain and takes a room at a hotel; is oppressed by heat at day and by cold at night; through the thin partition of his room listens to the cough of the comsumptive or the sneeze of the hay feverish; foolishly climbs a mountain peak, heart, and finds what view there may be obstructed by perpetual fog.

Or perhaps he wanders by the seaside, fills his shoes with sand and his lungs with pure salt water while bathing.comes out sticky with salt and longing for his own bath, tub; pays four prices, besides feeing the waiter for market; has his nerves racked by a brass band, or, when he fancies he may sleep, is agonized by the party on the piazza torturing the night air with the "All on Account of Eliza."

Or he goes to the quiet home in the a feather bed, interviews mosquitos and is ready for work.

who go pleasure seeking elsewhere .-Hartford Courant.

Indian Robbers.

has succeeded the fierce heat of a day Fifty years ago, when California in May. The moonlight makes a as under the dominion of Spain, a mimic day, but soft is its light, however bright, compared with the sunlight of a few hours before! A party Endians in the vicinity. A Yankee of travelers having cooked and eaten pper traveling that way induced the their frugal evening meal, have now spread their carpets and quilts on the ly invented eye glasses of him, ground in the mango grove and laid to the fear and surprise of the red- themselves down to rest. All is now ins the commandant suddenly ap- silent save when the jackals rend the ared with two eyes. This was too air with their horrid cries. A jackal ach for the braves, so one of their gives a yelp on one side of the grove. mber was deputed to assassinate the another answers with a howl from ior. He managed to gain access to the other side. These are not jackals, chamber, but on approaching the but confederate thieves, one of whom ach was terrified to find the com- enters the grove at the end furthest dant sleeping with one eye closed from where the sleeping travelers lie. the other wide open. The amazed On his stomach he steals quietly along dian gave an unearthly vell and from one tree to another. Some leaves w himself headlong from the win- rustle; a traveler calls out, whereupon the stealthy one coils himself into a One of the most curious stories is heap and lies dead-still, and will so lie he case of a supposed blind beggar in for half an hour or more, if necessary. aris. This man was arrested for A "jackal" howls quite near the ome trivial offense, and on his way to grove, as if it had just crossed it and prison one of his eyes fell out on rustled the leaves. The thief drags sidewalk. On being examined it himself along the ground again. At discovered that for a long time he length he has reached the head of the been in the habit of wearing two sleeping row of travelers. He passes geniously contrived porcelain cov- his hand quietly under the pillows. a to his real eyes, which were of a This fat man is the rich man of the tent color to the sham ones, and party; that bundle which he uses as was at once recognized as a crim- a pillow probably contains something for whom the authorities had valuable. The dusky thief removes it gently without waking the snoring dent of geology, and from their point A glass eye once figured in a civil sleeper. He next makes this other An optician sued a woman for man turn over on his pillow by gentle value of an eye he had inserted for touches on the face, and, having got with the promise that she would what he wanted, creeps gently away. it both ornamental and useful. One of the extemporized jackals gives woman refused to pay, her defense a bark here, the other a short howl there, and the two thieves meet and have false teeth, I can eat with decamp together. When out for the m; I have false hair, it keeps my night, the thieves strip themselves of for speculations about the origin of warm and is ornamental: I have all their clothing except a short, tight the agates, the obsidians, the zoolites false leg, I can walk with it loin-cloth, and smear themselves with and the thousand other things that taking her glass eye out and dash- oil, so as to be able to slip out of the common people know nothing at all git to the ground) I can neither see grasp of anyone seizing them. They about—not to speak of the bold assermy false eye nor is it an object seldom carry arms, in the ordinary tion made by the partisans of the sense, but strap a couple of light spear- Plutonian theory, that the subaqueous heads to the fore-arm, with the points deposits of the island have been projecting beyond the elbows, with a thrown up by the action of submarine

only, through which the thieves dig most valuable in Europe. The politi"Do you address vourself to me!" said Jones.

fruit, a owing to which poor Tom's sufferin'
from the severe attack of the collerer. the hole, and killed him with a blow of an ax; how another waited with a

Irish Evictments. Very small children are now used to frustrate the process of law in connection with the eviction of tenants from penetration a rubber blanket is of no holdings for non-payment of rent. The account. He lives on ham and bacon law says that to constitute a complete dispossession of the tenant who is trylook at, breaks his teeth on indigesti- ing to "keep a grip of his land," he and ble biscuit, works harder than any day every member of his family, servants, etc., his furniture, farm stock, and all a boat, now and then catches a trout belongings, must be removed from the or bullhead, and in general leads the house and farm. The other day a life of an unregenerated savage, with- large force of military and police escorted the sheriff in the now familiar form to evict tenants from farms near Lismore, in the county of Waterford. When they arrived at a particular house they found the entrance gates locked. These were soon forced open by a corps of bailiffs. Then the door of the house was found to be locked and barred. Some members of the derful how many intelligent people are tenant's family, who were placidly sit- the victims of the most unreasonable ting at the windows, refused to open thereby causing palpitation of the the door, whereupon the corps of bailiffs attacked it with crowbars and soon made "smithereens" of it. Then the sheriff and his men entered the house, which was large and well furnished, and proceeded to remove the goods and chattels. There was so fish and meat brought from the city the highroad, where the portable week. Her husband had struggled to property was deposited, that nine hours were occupied in clearing out the house and offices. When this was done the members of the tenant's strains of the "Sweet By and By," and family and his servants were ordered out of the house by the sheriff. They left, and three men, representing the country town; plays croquet, sleeps in landlord, were formally placed in rossession of the premises as caretakers and other insects, gets to sleep after and a strong body of constabulary was midnight, and is aroused before day- left to protect them. But, where was light by the barnyard chorus; is per- the tenant himself? He wasn't to be mitted to make his toilet with a tea- found anywhere. At last a policeman cupful of hard water; spoils his diges- saw him sitting on the roof of the tive apparatus with unaccustomed house, where, presumably, he had food, and at last returns to his city gone with the object of there still home needing a month's doctoring be- holding the best of the "nine points of fore he resumes his normal condition the law"-possession; which it appears he would have succeeded in doing if It is well that the great majority the sheriff had left without removing who constitute the "stay at homes," or him. He was got down, but there was "can't get aways," are able to get some further hidden danger to the effective those who persist in seeking pleasure police officer was taking a final walk at a distance. It has a tendency to through the house he conceived that make them take a more philosophical he heard a slight noise over the ceiling view of life, and to understand that of an upper room. A cat naturally for those who have the mind to make occurred to the mind of the officer, but the best of the inevitable, there are he concluded it was better to see what comforts and enjoyments at home the noise meant. A search was instiwhich must be left behind by those tuted, resulting in the discovery, between the ceiling of the room and the slates of the roof of the house, a boy of tender age, a son of the tenant. He was but a small boy, but he was The delicious coolness of the night big enough to make the entire elaborate and prolonged ejectment proceedings abortive if he hadn't sneezed or shuffled or done something which attracted the attention of the police, officer. If this 4 year old boy had been left in his retreat under the roof of his father's house the landlord's three caretakers and the party of police who were taking care of three caretakers would, according to the opinion of experienced lawyers, be trespassers on the tenant's premises, and could have been, and, no doubt, have been, forcibly ejected in turn. The 4 year old boy was kicked out of his nest under the slates, and this very nice legal point was turned aside .-

> New York Times. Riches in Iceland. Dr. Hialtalin, a well-known scien tific man in Iceland, declared some time ago that he had found gold in the island, and he now repeats the state ment. He has sent a specimen of the ore to this country for examination and states that it is found in such quantities as would assure a high profit to capitalists who would under take to search for it. Whether this be correct or not, there is no doubt of the vast unexplored mine of wealth in Iceland. Hitherto its igneous rocks and lavas have afforded objects of interest only to the naturalist and stu. of view certainly nothing could be more interesting.

It presents geological formations over which the adherents of different systems could find pleasant subject matter for the most interesting, envenomed and infinite disputes. The ground for argument is inexhaustible backward stroke of which they give fire. But what will interest ordinary a severe, if not deadly, wound to any- folks is the fact that there are riches one trying to seize them. Generally, of timber and minerals on the island however, they carry a small, sharp which might have been made infinitely knife. The houses of many of even valuable, and that the fishings around the well-to-do natives have mud walls it promise to become amongst the

house with her children, waited quietly advance of the knowledge of the until the thief put his head in through times, for we are told that they have rejected all the old "ologies" and "isms" for "geology" and "scepticism." rope in her hand, and the thief this A little incident that occurred lately goes far to support this view. They officially sent over a gentleman, who is still in this country, to purchase a number of electric lamps for distribution in the island, with a sufficient keep them going during a trial period! Finding that electric batteries and other appliances were required, the delegate wisely substituted petroleum for electricity, and is now making satisfactory arrangements for lighting the public places of the three chief towns. In the meantime, the inhabitants are anxious to open communication with the continent, and particularly with our own country, and it would be worth while to ascertain whether there exist hitherto unknown treasures at a distance of only four days from the north of Scotland .-[Liverpool Mercury.

Singular Superstitions.

Bill Nye has been compiling a list of superstitions. When you come to make a list of them, he says, it is wonwhims:

For instance, we are acquainted with a lady who is well educated, and far above the average class of those who constitute the great army of the superstitious, who never allows a breakfast to be prepared in her house on washday, of anything but giblets much to be got out and brought on a of codfish and titbits of superannuated couple of cars down a long avenue to grub left over during the preceding convince her of the utter absurdity of this practice, and tried to show her that there is nothing to it, but all his efforts have been worse than useless.

A friend of ours, too, who is a college graduate, and hoots most of the follies of the day, is still so superstitious on one point that he is a slave to his singular whim. He will not pass up the same side of the street on which a creditor of his is coming down. He says he never has good luck if he sees a creditor over his left shoulder, or meets one face to face. Some are superstitious about white horses, owls etc., but this man says he never met a creditor but right away after that he heard of some one being dunned.

Still another friend of ours, who comes into the office every few days, has a superstition that if he were to spit in the cuspidor he wouldn't live such glimpse of the experience of course of the legal procedure. As a to get home. Some day he will find that he had better reverse the theory, or he will meet with the most horrible death that has ever occurred in this

James G. Blaine has a superstition about kicking an old felt hat on the first of April.

Carl Schurz has a mortal dread of olding a post-mortem examination ed by a reporter: on a live hornet.

Attorney-General MacVeagh, who is oald, will never brush his head with the brush that the hired girl has borrowed from his dressing-case. He says the long hairs tickle his scalp, and the hired girl is almost sure to lose her situation. It is a bad sign.

Gen. Sherman says that he cares nothing for the usual warnings and signs, but he would go round seven blocks to avoid a woman with a garden hose and a limber sun bonnet.

An old journalist we once knew was so suspicious about railroads and different lines of transit that he wouldn't take a journey over any railway until he had a note from the superintendent that could be shown to the conductor on the way. He said he tried to make a trip once without this precaution, and met with a terrible accident. Nobody else was hurt, but he was thrown off the train and over an conductor had something to do with it.

VARIETIES.

"Who is the pretty girl with blonde hair and deep blue eyes, there in the jaunty hat?" asked Alfred at the lawn party. "Who?" asked Annie. " that taffy-haired girl with the tallow eyes, and that nightmare of blue rags on ner head? I never saw her before; nobody we want to know." That, brethern, is the way different people look at a pretty girl in a pret-

The Danbury News tells of a cat being chloroformed to death, buried in the garden, and rosebush planted over its remains. The next morning the cat appeared at the door to be let in and had the rosebush under its arm. We wouldn't lie that way for two dollars a day. We should have told a more plausible story, and made the rosebush appear at the door, scratching to get in, with the cat under its arm.

A PRUDENT and forehanded Scotch woman was one Maggie Dee. One bonnet had served her turn for upwards of a dozen years, and ome ladies who lived in the neighborhood in offering to give her a new one, asked her whether she would prefer silk or straw as ma-

"Well, my leddies," said old Maggie, after careful deliberation, "since you insist on gi'en me a bonnet I think I'll take a strawane may be a mouthfu' to the coo when I'm through wi't."

Jones was sitting on the front steps the other night waiting for his sweetheart to come out. She knew what time to come, and Jones didn't wish to ring the bell for fear of alarm ing the old folks. Presently he heard the or open, and the old man muttered some-

Every summer brings its exodus, holes to effect an entry. This requires cal administration of the country has "Do you address yourself to me!" said Jones, Every summer brings its exodus, holes to effect an entry. This requires cal administration of the country has and at present every day sees the vic- long, quiet and patient work. A great hitherto not been of a character to the old gentleman, mildly; "I was speaking promise the highest development of of the paint on the steps. It was put there its material resources. Perhaps it is this afternoon." Jones clapped his hands to all directions. Each resort, whether ing: how one woman, alone in the that the authorities are too much in the spot, and, realizing the force of the old man's remarks, reached his room in five min-

THOMAS BUTLER, of Bloomington, Illinois was to be married on Tuesday, but during the day he overturned a hive of bees and the insects stung him so, in so many different places, that he had to send regrets to the bride, and all bets were declared off. There is nothing much more unpleasant to an expectant bridegroom, than to tip over a hive of bees. The bride felt awfully about it, but said a few bee stings need not make any difference, but when she was brought face to face with her intended, and saw how the bees had walked over him with their harpoons, she concluded he wouldn't be either ornamental concluded the wouldn't be either theological status of "Have you any fresh eggs?" "Yes, mumplenty; them with the hen on 'em'." "With the hen on them?" "Yes, mum; we always puts a hen on our fresh eggs to distinguish of 'em: Beg pardoc, mum; don't think you understand. Hen the left of the proposition of th bees. The bride felt awfully about it, but number of hogsheads of the fluid to said a few bee stings need not make any difor useful about a wedding.

> THE other morning, as Tim Chippy wa shorting out "The Heart Bowed Dewn," on a key bugle, in the third story of his boarding house, on Mission street, the neighbors began to "kick," as the phonetic hoodlum would express it. Three baldheaded men came to the window of the house across the way, and began scowling at the performer.

"I say," yelled Tim, upon noticing the three shining caputs so close together; "do you mean that for a pawnbroker's sign? What'll you let me have on this bugle?"

The bald heads slapped down the window and retired in disgust, thus ending one of the most touching and beautiful incidents ever occurring on the Pacific coast.

THE following really occurred at the Bagshot Bazar, recently, in England: A young gentleman thought he fancied a certain article exposed for sale at one of the bazars, and he was certain he fancied the lady who presided at the bazar. He remarked, therefore, that he thought that particular article very pretty. The lady said: "Yes, it is very pret. ty. My mother sent it." "Ah! really," pursued the young gentleman, determined to discover the name of the owner of the eyes that had bewitched him. "Ah! really. Let me see. I think I have met your mother. Her name is-" "The queen," answered the lady, The young gentleman did not wait for the last train from Bagshot.

IF letter carriers were not too busy to decipher every postal card which passes through their hands, how astonishing the contents of some of them would be! Take for instance the following which was written on one recently: "Cut the body in sharp points before and behind; lace it down the back; cut set apart for their "freshening." the neck square; slash the elbows and fill them in with veined illusion; slash the hips directed. P. S .- On second thoughts you'd matter of a'll that useless, woman-killing better hook it." To the uninitiated this travel down and up weary flights of celmight seem to be intended either for a medical student studying anatomy or a butcher. It was simply directions from a leader of the mode to a fashionable dressmaker.

our honeymoon shall be passed abroad. We will drive in the Bois, promenade the Parda, tic from the Rialto, and enjoy the Neapolitan sunsets, strolling along the Chiaja." "How delicious," she murmured," but, John, dear, have you money enough to do all this? for pa says I musn't expect anything till he dies." John's countenance underwent such a change that she couldn't help asking him if he felt mitted to the 'superior court,' and mirsick. "No. darling," he answered faintly, "I abile dictu, accepted! The first instance in any longer, dies less of a special intervenam not sick. I was only thinking that perhaps we had better postpone the marriage un- a privilege to his wife. But Ben said, 'I rollin' pin' she kept in perpetual motion, til after the funeral.'

and is on his way back home, was interview-

Did you visit the Alamo, where Travis and Crockett fell?" asked the reporter. "Yes; I saw the house," responded the practical Chicago man; and I was very much right there-where I want it. And I disgusted. It is an old, ruinous, disgraceful | didn't make it large enough to hold a winlooking building. I tell you, if Travis and ter's supply of carrots, turnips, and wurthem other heroes had fallen at Chicago, we zels for the stock, either. They are would have provided them with a bang-up four-story residence to fall in, with gas, telephone, burglar alarm and all the other modern improvements. I tell you, sir, those people of San Antonio have treated the heroes of the Alamo shabbily."

The reporter asked him if the proposed and the Chicago man went off inflamed with rage. - Texas Siftings.

HE TENDED SAWMILL .- A physiognomist an exhibition. He advertised to tell the occuption and general characteristics of any lineaments of his face, and feeling a bump or two. The first man to mount the platform had a sort of rolling gait, and the lecturer at once set him down as a sailor. "You plow the main," said he. "Never plowed in Maine in my life," replied the man. "Done a little embankment 27 feet high into a frog eultivating in Injianny, though." The audinond 11 feet deen. He thinks the ence tittered a little, but the lecturer persisted. "It's no use telling me that you haven't spent some of your life on the water. Answer me frankly, have you not?" "Yes," answered the man, "to tell the truth, I have." (The lecturer glows triumphantly.) "I used to tend sawmill!" The child of the sea and storm slipped down and out amid thunders of

The man who went to see the board fence retired when he heard the fence rail and saw the plank walk. A dull old lady being told that a certain

lawyer was lying at the point of death ex-claimed: "My gracious! won't even death stop that man lying?" It is reported that Jay Gould's son is about to organize a racing stable. If this is so, the public will eventually discover the exact size of the elder Mr. Gould's fortune.

"Now," said the professor, addressing the class, "give me your definition of light,"
"The sovereign I changed for you this morning, sir," replied one of the pupils promptly. "Jimmy" Hope, the bank burglar, has been arrested. His "front name" is appropriate to his profession, and it is to be hoped that "Hope for a season bids the world fare-

"What is the moon good for?" asked Pro fessor Miller; "what are its principal uses?"
And the smart bad boy looked up from the
foot of the class and said: "To rest the gas

A horse conductor, who had waited five minutes at a crossing for a lady, remarked: "I am of the opinion that when Gabriel blows his last trump that those too late to get seats will be women."

A young lady admitted to her mother tha her beau had kissed her on the cheek. "And what did you do?" asked the old lady in a tone of indignation. "Mother," said the young lady, "I cannot tell a lie; I turned the other

Bill: "Ain't seen your husband for a few days, Mrs. Coster." Mrs. Coster." No: a pleeceman 'appened to be near while he was a selling of some extry bad

Never marry for wealth, but remember that tt is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a mansard roof and a silver-plated door-bell as one who hasn't anything ut an auburn head and an amiable disposi

A Norwich boy lost his grip on the string to his toy balloon and it went up out of sight. After the toy had disappeared the little philosopher walked up to his mother with the remark, "Mamma, I had got tired of that thing, so I thought I had better give it to God." The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby says that the

old version of the New Testament has some "little insidious adolescences" running through it. We had noticed them, but said nothing about it, taking it for granted that the revisers would see them and mash them on their theological thumb nails.

A "society lady" writes to a fashionable

journal to know "if etiquette allows a lady to remain seated while a gentleman guest departs." It depends on who the guest is, but it is always safe to accompany a St. Louis man to the door to see that he doesn't carry off a \$10 ivory-handled silk umbrella instead of the 50 cent cotton one he brought. "Chica". of the 50 cent cotton one he brought.-Chica go paper.

"Speaking of bathing," said Mrs. Partington, from behind the steam that arose from her tea as a veil to her blushes when talking upon so delicate a subject, "some can bathe with perfect impurity in water as cold as Greenland's icy fountains and India's coral strand; but for my nart I prefer to have the water a little turbid."

In the garden two six-year-old children, a In the garden two six-year-old children, a girl and a boy, exchanged vigorous blows and scratches, meanwhile calumnating each other at the top of their voices like Homeric heroes. Mamma interferes, and, after much difficulty, succeeds in separating them. "What in the name of goodness are you up to, you unhappy little wretches?" "Playing husband and wife, ma!"

Che Household.

CHATS WITH MY NEIGHBORS.

NO. XII.

"These are the days that try women's soles," said Nellie Bestway, as she and Betty stepped into the kitchen from the cellar, bringing things for supper, having carried, on their outward trip, jars of fruit that Betty had canned in the morning, while Nellie washed some choice muslins and ginghams, that because of their daintiness, must have a special season

Now, Nellie's cellar is on a level with, and immediately adjacent to her kitchen, and cord it all round, and don't fail to gore as and I could but think how much less in the lar stairs, "laden both ways," her favored "soles" were taxed, than are the "soles" of the "ninety and nine" of farmers' wives. I remarked as much, and asked "When we are married, Lucy," said the thow it happened in that fashion. "Oh, poor man's son to the rich man's daughter, said she, when we were getting ready to build, two years ago, Ben said to me, 'Nellie, can you draft the plan for a house gaze down into the blue waters of the Adria- that would suit you?' Indeed I can! said

I. 'Well, produce it, then, as soon as you please.' I went to work, and in two weeks my plan-carefully culled and matched together from various published designs which I ever knew a farmer to accord such A CHICAGO man who visited San Antonio, to have you attempt the job of bossing the supper and breakfast table as religiousaround my barns and sheds-and-well, ly as Jews exclude pork. what's sass for the goose is sass for the gander." Them's my principles! That's Ben! you know. Well, I put the cellar stored in a cellar under one of the barns."

"And thus it is that your cellar is as neat' as a parlor 'the year round,' and as handy as a pocket in-(the handiest place

imagirable.")

"You've guessed it, precisely," laughed Chicago house would have a mortgage on it, Nellie. Nellie's kitchen is separated from the body of the house by a hall way, with a door that 'can't be left open'-unless by especial need or desire-at either end. came tot own the other day and gave And this arrangement is just simply-'too-too!" excluding as it does, all odors, steams, sounds, etc., etc., native to, man in the audience by simply studying the and inseparable from active kitchen operations from all other rooms, assuring to them and their occupants a sort of neatness, coolness, quietness-a sort of undisturbedness-that is at once inviting and refreshing. Nellie got the supper in shape so that Betty could manage it satisfactorily-Betty is the homeless girl and Philip is the homeless boy that Ben and Nellie adopted when they had been married less than a year. The children were 10 years of age then-now they are 15and in consequence of the thoroughly practical, and therefore useful education and training that they are receiving, they give abundant promise of taking at no very distant day a stand in the ranks of our country's only nobility-viz, the ranks of sterling worth in character and ability. But where did I start for, back there,

when I ran off to telll you about Betty? Oh! I remember. Nelije left her to complete the supper arrangements and she and I went out to the porch where the easy chairs and morning glory shade are. Nellie put a porch somewhere on each of the "cardinal points" to their pretty house. "What made you have so many porches ?" said I. "So that no matter where the sun was

in the sky, nor what the order of business, we could be out of doors, in the shade and out of the range of bugs and worms, if so we wished to be. And I assure you we almost live in these various porches this scorching summer weather."

"But why don't you have some plant with a long Latin name and a 'pedigree, to shade your breezy retreats, and no hese common morning glories?"

"Why," said she, "these tenderly speaking, 'old-fashioned' flowers, together with the songs of the birds, attune my heart to a melody of peace and praise every morning as nothing else can do. I love them."

To this I ventured no reply. For as she spoke, there shone in her face the three cent stamp to pay return postage.

sweet far off light of that same tenderness that beams there, when she speaks of the babe that died three months ago. I waited a few moments, and then, wishing to bring her back to earth, I said:

"Say, Nellie, don't all this hard work and hot weather and everything make you wish that you were the wealthy Mrs. Flyaway, so you could go off to the sea shore or mountains, or springs, or baths, or somewhere?" Very sober, thoughtful and earnest, this lively friend of mine had grown within the last five or ten minutes. For in an assured voice she replied:

"No. My lot is far happier than is the lot of the multitude of such as these. Do vou think I would willingly exchange the love and the peace—the easy and abundant prosperity-the dear companionship of friends tried and true, and the deep, the sacred contentment of a home that has no 'skeleton in its closet,' for the more than, probable reverse of all these, even

LETTING THINGS GO.

To give the advice "let things go" to a tired woman who has already done so, from sheer inability to do otherwise, until the arrears of work fills her soul with dismay, is like "carrying coals to Newcastle." If dishes would wash themselves and ragged garments sew on their own patches and missing buttons, if some benevolent fairy would "tidy up" the kitchen and pick the peas for dinner, while the exhausted female charge d' affairs took a long breath, it would do to talk. But washing, ironing, baking and churning succeed each other, not exactly with the soothing effect

"* * * the benediction That follows after prayer,'

yet in a stern succession which demands the performance of each day's task at its appointed time. Omission to-day means double duty on the morrow, and where is the conscientious woman, whose strength is only equal to her daily duties, who can shirk to day, knowing she must work the harder to-morrow? How can she say, "I will take mine ease in mine inn," and make the assertion more than an idle quotation?

She will hire a woman to come and do her washing and ironing for her, for one thing, at least during the hot weather and heavy work of haying and harvesting. She will learn to "save steps," and will soon find that a little care in this direction. will spare her weary feet a good many journeys. She will see that the men of the household fill the wood-box and water pails before going to work. She will not spend a whole hot morning baking cookies and ginger-snaps, which require so much oven-heat and extra time and labor, when a cream cake and a square yard of gingerbread can be made and baked in one-quarter of the time. She won't think it a Christian duty to have pie for breakfast. I am very much of "Aunt Betsey's" mind, who wanted to know who first "imprisoned precious fruit in a paste of grease and flour, baptized it with fire and called it and my own private preferences—was sub- pie," and who says, "many a poor woman who dies because she is too tired to live tion of Providence than of the 'special expect you are going to run this part of rolling special pie-crust." Pie is admisthe domestic machinery. I should hate sible at dinner, but should be kept from

As A. H. J. remarks, it is inevitable that the polish should wear off the kitchen stove, and that the floor should get a little "off color," and the woman who can view such a condition calmly, and wait till she can get a chance to reconstruct things without overtasking herself, is a philoso-

Much wearisome labor at the needle and sewing machine may be saved by using a little common sense in the matter of children's clothes, which also will effect a saving at the washtub and ironing table. Light print and cambric dresses and aprons look pretty, to be sure, and a loving mother likes her children to look fresh and comely, but she has hardly a right to overtask her strength, allow herself no leisure for reading or an afternoon with them in the woods or fields, simply that the little frocks may be ruffled and trimmed overmuch.

Too much scrubbing and ironing, too much baking and brewing has been the death of many a mother, who might have lived had she but thought she could "let things go." But her neighbors washed, baked, churned and ironed of a Monday, and so must she, though the sky fall. . Her friends called her a "capable woman," her household had "meat in due season," (pie and cake three times a day?) but none the less surely she died of her "capability." Whether in the great Hereafter her domestic performances will balance the deliber ate starvation of soul and mind, who knows?

Ir has been discovered that the addition of a teaspoonful of borax to each pint of starch used in starching shirts, linen etc., will render muslin and all kinds of fabrics, even the most gauzy and inflammable textures uninflammable, to such an extent that they could not be made to take fire and burn with a blaze. Dr. Kedzie, of the State Board of Health, of Michigan, in an address remarked that if cotton dresses and underclothing of women and children were prepared by this simple method, many distressing accidents and frequent loss of life from the accidental ignition of clothing might be prevented.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LADIES

Any reader of the Farmer wishing to have Dry Goods, Millinery, etc., etc., purchased in Detroit, can be accommodated by sending a list of what they require, with full directions as regards quantity, colors, or any other points desired, to the and dersigned. Samples and prices will be farnished, and orders sent attended to with care and promptness. Orders for goods must be accompanied with check on Detroit banks, post-office money-order escash in registered letter. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. References furnished.

MISS L. THORBURN, 263 East Larned St., Detroit.

catch my meaning. e gander-shanked paleface, give yourself no unnecesover that. He is as home-ow-shed struck with a club, ves in Europe and three

e dad. Your little Pocah-cessary intellect to paddle nd don't you ever forget to Brindle Pog and his Eyed Sage Hen, and send obacco and a new dolman the back. At present

ome home, as my wardrobe of clamshell braclets and fa, Ta, POCAHONTAS. ng and pliable] parchment m the palmetto of Florida outhern States. It can be and handled like a cloth, will not be effaced. As cent. of the] palmetto can e process.

swelling, heat or pain upon pressure of the injured part. If you feel confident that you have located the disease you had better apply a good blister to the fetlock, and give the animal rest. The ordinary fly blister, made thin with turpentine, will answer good purpose. Shave off the hair before applying it.

. Probably Bone Spavin.

ALAMO, July, 21 1881. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a two year old geld-ing, light chestnut with little white in face, that has an enlargement on the inide of each hind leg between the hock an I first saw it about four weeks ago; it is hard as bone, does not lame him, but when first seen seemed to be sore. have been putting on mustang liniment which takes the hair off, but does not seem to reduce the bunches. Please give remedy through the FARMER.

J. B. SHEPHARD.

Answer.-If you have diagnosed and located the disease properly, it is either a splint, or it is an enlargement or exostoris of the large metatarsal or cannon bone, in which latter case no cure or removal of the eyesore can be made. If it is splint a strong blister is indicated. Mustang liniment is not the remedy in such cases. We are inclined to believe that the enlargements are bone spavin, as such blemishes on both hind legs rarely or never occur except as such, and as the animal is not lame we would advise you to let them alone. If we are wrong, please give us a more accurate description of the location; measure the inches from the fetlock upwards, and we can locate it by the dis-

Bursæ Mucosæ.

PIONEER, Ohio, July 20, 1881. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have perused with much interest your advice to others through the valuable columns of the FARMER, and now I come to you for some information. have a three year old gray mare that has what I call wind galls on both of her hind legs; have been on three or four months. I have applied the following without any benefit: Iodide of Potassium, ‡ oz; Oil of Hemlock, 1 oz; Oil of Wormwood, 1 oz; Oil of Stone, 1 oz; Alcohol, 4oz; Spirits of Turpentine 11 oz; Tinct. of Cantharides 1 oz. She also has small, hard lumps all over her body. If you can give me any information by the foregoing description you will greatly oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- The wind galls, as they are called, are known to the profession as bursal enlargements, which occur about the joints of all animals, but more particularly in the horse. The result of too early handling, over-exertion, etc. They are eye-sores difficult to remove, except by surgical operation. Blisters are of no use in such cases, but as they do not interpose with the usefulness of the animal they are rarely placed under the doctor's care. Pieces of woolen cloth folded so as cover the enlargement, wet with cold water and kept in place by bandages, applied immediately after exercise, and kept up for six or eight weeks, will frequently remove them.

Addison, Mich, July 21st, 1881. DEAR SIR:-I have a Holstein Bull four years old, which has bunches or blood spavins on his hind legs on the inside of gambrel joint, they came on about two years ago, caused by strain. Can they be cured without much risk to the animal and so that the cure will be effectual? He is not lame, but I don't like to see them.

A. UNDERWOOD.

Answer.-In this number of the FARMER.

you will find an answer regarding the treatment of your bull, under the heading Burse Mucose. The treatment differs only in the application of the compresses, which are kept in place by a truss made for that purpose; it being impossible to retain them by bandages.

A New Epizootic in Horses.

A very malignant form of disease has prevailed among the horses of Chicago, and a large percentage, varying from 20 to 70 of the number, were at the time in consequence unfitted for work, and were kept in the barn for treatment. It first appears in the feet, and develops very rapidly. A horse may go into the barn or stable at night with scarcely anything apparently ailing him, and be found the next morning unable to move from the stall. The first indication is a swelling followed by suppuration which breaks out, producing a kind of running sore. As the disease grows, the legs become swollen, and and sometimes it spreads to the body, and when this occurs it is likely to result fatally The cause is attributed to two sources Some claim that the salt sprinkled on the car track during the hard winter is responsible for the disease. The other cause is said to be the long season of snow, ice and frost, with frequent intervals of rain or moisture, in which the feet have stood while on the street or at work. The disease has extended to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other places.

A Canadian Paper on Annexation.

The August number of the North American Review contains an article on the obstacles to annexation by the well known writer, Frederick C. Mather. Mr. Mather, like the majority of his countrymen treating on the same subject, points with pride to the fact that while the Republic is rapidly reducing its debt that of Canada is while at the confederation of the Provinces in 1867 the debt of the young Deminion was only \$75,728,641 (a respectable figure enough) it was in 1881 \$153,025,518, for which \$8,420,662 interest has to be paid annually. If Mr. Mather said that the present debt of Canada was very close upon two hundred million dollars he would be nearer the mark, but we suppose the smaller figure of anti-Pacific Railroad times is enough for his purpose. It is almost as sure as anything that has not yet occurred that in ten years more Canada's debt will reach \$300,000,000 and more if the present ratio of increase is kept up We have now a larger debt in proportion to population than the United States, but their debt is constantly diminishing, while ours is as constantly increasing, and this,

Mr. Mather's argument. He writes also to old Mother England the United States can borrow money on far more favorable terms than Canada, as so indeed could the Turks will never obtain such another good chance of entering the Union as in 1865, when Canada to the amount of \$85,000,000; \$10,-000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company; \$50,-000,000 for the enlargement of our canals; \$2,000,000 for the extension of the American system of railroad from Bangor, Maine, to St. John, N. B., the Intercolonial and the Canada Pacific Railroads to be aided on the same terms as those given to the Northern Pacific in 1862. Mr. Mather

thinks if those proposition were renewed to-day they would be accepted. And so they might. So much financially. The writer than criticizes our system of Government, and says it must undergo a radical change before the path of union is clearly defined. He thinks, and we all cordially agree with him, that we have in Canada too many governments, too many senates, too many officials for our means

and our population. He is particularly hard upon our Ottawa Senate, whom he styles "a group of elderly old gentlemen who have never originated any measure of more importance than divorce bills." He does not condescend to notice our smaller thought of. Mr. Mather next goes over our official system, civil service, etc., all of which he condemns. * * * * After raising all the objections to annexation, and encountering and overcoming them, the writer is hopeful that annexation is coming, near at hand, but that the offer must come from Canada. Mean-

CITY ITEMS.

while let us wait for the offer.

The city received from licenses the past

A MAN named W. G. Miller was accidentally killed Friday evening by a train near the Grand Trunk Railway Junction.

THE cigar-makers of Detroit are on a strike for higher wages, rendered absolutely necessary, they say, by the higher cost of living.

JOSEPH A. FIXLEY, a citizen of Detroit was found floating in the river on Thursday morning last. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. THE colored people from various parts of

the State and Canada celebrated the date of They had a big crowd and plenty of en-MR. HUGH S. PEEPLES has commenced

suit for damages against the Post and Tribune for an article published on Sunday last, which indirectly connected him with the murder of Martha Whitla. THE Detroit tobacco manufacturers hav

agreed to advance the price of their product from three to five cents per lb. on all fine cut chewing brands, and one to three cents per lb. on smoking brands. Now is a good time to quit using the article. THE Buffalo base ball club visited Detroit

the past week, and were defeated by the home club, they winning two games out of the three played. The Detroits are third on the list for the championship, and only one game behind the Buffalo club, which is

THE receipts from the new market building the past year amounted to \$10,465 50, a good return for the money invested, especially as only the lower floor is yet in use. The grass plat that some newspaper æsthetics wanted in place of the market would hardly prove as

DETROIT has a jury commission which will hereafter choose all jurymen needed for city courts. The number of citizens who are after a chance to serve as jurymen is said to be something fearful. The commissoner will probably have to go armed to protect

THF total amount of general city taxes received at Receiver Guthard's office during the month of July 1881 was \$558,949 85. The total amount received during the month of July 1880 was \$437,809 64, showing an increase of \$121,140 21 in the collections this year over the same period last year.

CHARLEY MOORE, a well-known young man n police circles, was hit in the face in an altercation in Tom Keenan's saloon one night last week, when he went off and procured knife which he shoved several inches into the other man's anatomy. Charley is up for assault with intent to kill.

THE following were the internal revenu collections in the First District of Michigan for July: tobacco, \$66,388 40; cigars, \$21,-822 60; cigarettes, \$3,255; snuff, \$31 20; beer. \$19,038 59; bank taxes, \$4,102-66; special taxes, \$1,951 80; penalties, \$139 79. Total, \$116,-730 04. Same month in 1880, \$97,837 66.

A CHANGE of time went into effect on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad on Satur day last. The most important feature of the new card is a fast night express train with sleeping cars attached, which will leave the Michigan Central depot at Detroit every the next morning.

THE Martha Whitla murder is again being investigated at the instance of her father. Martha Whitla is the name of the girl whose body, sewed up in a coffee sack, was found loating in the Detroit river, opposite Spring wells. The evidence is pretty strong against continually increasing. He shows that a citizen of Detroit. One party has commenced a libel suit against the Evening New for hinting at his complicity in the murder, and asks for \$10,000 damages. It is probable that the whole truth will yet be ground out before the case gets through the courts.

> On Saturday evening a Mrs. Sarah Simpson wife of John Simpson, left the street car on Jefferson Avenue and started to walk to Lieb street, when just as she turned the corner of that street a man discharged a revolver at her wounding her severely in the groin, but whether fatally or not cannot yet be learned Mrs. Simpson says the man who shot he was her husband, from whom she had separated. He has been arrested, to await the result of the shooting, which it is feared will terminate fatally. Since the above was written Mrs. Simpson has died.

RECORDER SWIFT on Saturday last sentenc-

it must be confessed, is a point in favor of ed the following criminals: Theopilus Roper and Frank Davis, colored, attempted murder, remind us of the painful fact that in dear 12 years at Jackson state prison; Robert McNamara, breaking into store in the night time, four years at state house of correction; John Collins, breaking and entering warehouse, three years in house of correction; until very lately. He thinks that Canada John Crandall, larceny from the person, three years and six months in house of correction; George Reed, entering warehouse, three General Banks' bill guaranteed the debt of years in house of correction; Mr. Turner, same offense, three years in house of correction. Hiram McCaln, arson, and Wm. Boethinghausen, grand larceny, continued for sentence to August term.

> Ague which proves so uniformly successful s Aver's Ague Cure.

NEARLY all the ills that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfering with your duties, as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

Buying shees for children's wear with the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip upon them mean, just this: shoe bills reduced one half, and neat toes until the shoe is worn out. Parents can prove this by giving them a trial.

Women that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Senates; they are too ridiculous to be Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

> Howe Scales are guaranteed in every particular, to be the best made. Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

> CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 perweek selling goods for E.G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for catalogue and terms, au16-17

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour .- The receipts of flour in this market the past week footed up 6,608 bbls, and the shipments were 3,010 bbls. There is no change to note in prices or in the tone of the market. is sufficient to absorb all offerings at full current rates, and the market is consequently firm. We

Wheat.-The receipts of wheat for the week

have been 75,708 bu., against 21,122 bu, the prethe State and Canada celebrated the date of vious week. Shipments, 125,105 bu. The week e mancipation in the West Indies yesterday. slightly lower range of values, consequent upon enlarged receipts, principally of the new crop. Yesterday 112 carloads of wheat were received here. At the close yesterday No. 1 white, o'd, sold at \$1 18½, No. 2 do, old, at \$1 12½, and No. 2 red,old, at \$1 21. New wheat sold as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 17%. No. 2 do, \$1 12, No. 2 red, \$1 20. In futures values are very steady, August selling at \$118; September at \$1194, October at \$1234, seller the year \$117% Corn .- Is neglected, but quoted terms are un

anged; one carload of No. 1 mixed sold at 58c; demands and supplies are both limited. Oats. - Are quiet, but terms appear to be well ustained. One carload No. 2 white sold at 45c; No. 1 mixed are nominal at about 43@4336c, and No. 2 do at 42c.

not well defined, and quotations are not reliable Coarse feed is nominal at about \$12 50; possibly better terms could be obtained. Butter .- Receipts for the week 53,100 lbs; shipments 47,760 lbs. There is an active demand for butter, at a shade higher figures than last

week. For the best lots the quotation is 18c per lb., with considerable selling at 17@171/c. Cheese-Receipts for the week, 17,522 lbs; ship ents 6,655 lbs. The market is steady, and

full cream Michigan sells at 1016c per lb. Apples.—The supply is better, and a good demand exists for good lots. Prices are generally

Beans .- Few are moving; city hand-picked ar Potatoes. - Are very quiet; few or none are b ing shipped; they are quoted at about \$1 75@1 90

per bbl. @15c; state, 15@20c, and New York, 20@25c per lb. Honey-Market dull, with hardly any demand. Choice comb is freely offered at 15@16c, and strain

Beeswax .- Invoices of pure quoted at 20c: in tock it is held at 25c. Eggs.-Rather quiet and fully supplied at 14@

Salt.-Firm at \$1 30 Onondaga; Saginaw, \$1 20 firm at 14@15c per doz. Dried Apples.-Market very dull. Pr' nge from 4@416c per lb. Onions .- In light supply and dull at \$1@

1 25 for Bermudas. Southern stock is quote at \$5@5 50 per bbl. Vegetables .- With tomatoes the maaket is be

ing better supplied; orders are being filled at about \$1 50 per bushel; cabbages \$6 per 100; watermelons \$25 per 100. Whortleberries.-Lake Superior fruit is bein

offered at \$4 50 per bushel, and the market holds very fair supplies; other descriptions \$3 50@4 00.

Peaches.—Few offering, and quotations are \$1 0 for 10 quart boxes. Hides .- Prices paid for hides in this city are as

Provisions.-The market is very steady

firm. Clear pork is higher. Smoked meats unchanged. In Chicago pork is steady and firm night except Sunday, at 11:15, arriving at \$18 for spot, and Angust and September lard is East Saginaw at 6:15, and Bay City at 7 o'clock \$11 50@11 62½; bulk meats firm. Quotations in this market are as follows:

19 00 @19 25
20 00 @21 00
12½@ 12¾
2 13½
3 11½@ 12½
4 13½
5 10¾
6 10¾
6 5¾
10¾
6 5¾
10¾
6 5¾
10¾
6 5¾ Mess
Clear do
Lard in tierces, per lb
Lard in kegs, per lb
Lard in kegs, per lb
Hams, per lb
Hams, per lb
Choice bacon, per lb
Extra Mess beef, per bbl
Tallow, per lb
Dried beef, per lb Hay.-The following is a record of the sales a he Michigan avenue scales during the past week

the michigan avenue scales during the past week:

Monday—20 loads: nine at \$12; four at \$13, \$11
and \$10; two at \$10 50 and \$9.

Tuesday—18 loads: six at \$10; five at \$12; three
at \$11; two at \$13; one at \$12 50 and \$10 50

Wednesday—27 loads: eleven at \$10; five at \$9:
four at \$11; two at \$14; one at \$16, \$12 50, \$12 and

\$11.
Thursday—19 loads: fiveat \$11 and \$10; three at \$12: two at.\$15 and \$8 50; one at \$14 and \$10 50.
Friday—17 loads: four at \$11; three at \$10 and \$8 50; two at \$18 and \$12; one at \$16, \$15 and \$14.
Saturday—17 loads: five at \$12; three at \$10; two at \$11 50, \$11 and \$10 50; one at \$14, \$13 and \$9 50

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, July 30, 1881.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The following were the receipts at these yards: Cattle, Sheep No. No. 2 80 . 25

225

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 708 head, against 678 last week. There was an active demand both on local and shipping account he market ruling steady and firm at last week's rates for butchers' and shipping cattle, which was a better state of affairs than was generally anticipated, as the eastern markets during the past week were lower than the week previous. Stockers were in good supply with a rather easier feeling, and though not quotably lower buyers were getting a better class of cattle for the same money than they did last week. The market closed early in the day with everything sold.

Merritt sold Rice 4 good shipping steers, av 1,117

s, at \$5. Rupert sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head f thin butchers' stock, av 950 lbs, at \$3 50. Lovelock sold Drake 11 stockers, av 634 lbs, at \$3 C Roe sold Rice 11 fair shipping steers, av 909 lbs

t \$4 40. Capwell sold McGee a mixed lot of 13 head of faint utchers' stock, av 707 lbs, at \$3 75, and 5 thin ones v 670 lbs, at \$3 50. Brant sold Drake 9 stockers, av 883 lbs, at \$3 50 Brant sold Drake 9 stockers, av 883 lbs, at \$3 50, and one weighing 470 lbs, at \$3. Clark sold Drake 5 feeders, av 908 lbs, at \$3 70. 5 stockers, av 558 lbs, at \$3 25, and a choice butchers' helfer, weighing 90 lbs, at \$4 90
Brant sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 701 lbs, at \$3 35. Clark sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$4, and 5 this ones. av 892 lbs, at \$3 40.
Richmond sold John Robinson 3 fair butchers' cows, av 1,046 lbs, at \$3 70.
Switzer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$4, and a bull weighing 1,100 lbs, at \$3 15.
Campbell sold Burt spencer 18 choice shipping steers, av 1,460 lbs, at \$5 40.
Cheeseman sold Burt spencer 33 stockers, av 723 lbs, at \$3 60, and 2 bulls, av 580 lbs, at \$150.
Chase sold Drake 5 feeders, av 912 lbs, at \$3 80; 7 stockers, av 700 lbs, at \$3 40, and 7, av 487 lbs, at \$3.
Aldrich sold Drake 15 stockers, av 723 lbs, at \$3.

Aldrich sold Drake 15 stockers, av 723 lbs, at \$3

Richmond sold Drake 12 feeders' av 912 lbs, at \$3 Richmond sold Drake 12 feeders' av 912 lbs, at \$3
70.

Smith sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock, av 720 lbs, at \$3 5.0.

Nichols sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock, av 710 lbs, at \$3 5.0.

Purdy Bros, sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock, av 869 lbs, at \$3 75, and 6 stockers to Drake, av 825 lbs, at \$3 50.

Stevenson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of thin butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$3 40.

Tice sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock, av 784 lbs, at \$3 50, and 2 coarse cows and 2 bulls, av 927 lbs, at \$3.

Woods sold Drake 4 fair shipping steers, av 850 lbs, at \$4 50.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 5 good shipping steers, av 1,272 lbs, at \$5.25, and a fair one weighing 1,070 lbs, at \$4 50.

Judson sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock, av 821 lbs, at \$4.

Tucker sold Andrews 5 fair butchers' steers, av 966 lbs, at \$4 25.

Clark sold Drake 5 stockers, av 518 lbs, at \$3, and 3, av 786 lbs, at \$3 75.

Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 26 head of thin butchers' stock, av 826 lbs, at \$3 6846.

C Roe sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 14 head of 15 and 15 and

of 26 head of thin butchers' stock, av 826 lbs, at \$3
68%.

C Roe sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock, av 760 lbs, at \$3
75.
Bliss sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock, av 840 lbs, at \$3
80.
Wyman sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 780 lbs, at \$3
83.
Shepard sold McIntire 8 thin butchers' heifers, av 605 lbs, at \$3
85.
Lathrop sold Rice 4 choice butchers' heifers, av 1,030 lbs, at \$4
75.
Stevenson sold Drake 5 stockers, av 856 lbs, at \$3
85.
Reach sold Drake 8 feeders, av 760 lbs, at \$3
80.
and a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock to Duff & Caplis, av 788 lbs, at \$3
80.
Van Tuyl sold Drake 8 feeders, av 860 lbs, at \$3
85.
Shepard sold Drake 8 feeders, av 880 lbs, at \$3
85.

Shepard sold Drake 6 stockers, av 686 lbs, at \$3

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 656 head against 347 head last week. The market was comparatively dull and prices declined fully 25 cents

C Roe sold H Roe 50, av 85 lbs, at \$4 20. Adams sold Morey 35, av 115 lbs at \$4, and 46 ambs, av 69 lbs, at \$5. av 151 lbs at \$4, and 46 ambs, av 69 lbs, at \$5. Gross sold Burt Spencer 98, av 75 lbs, at \$3 85. Bird sold Burt Spencer 115, av 74 lbs, at \$3 85.

The offerings of hogs numbered 398, against 156 last week. There was an active demand, bu prices did not average as high as those of last week although for one lot \$6 65 was paid which was for very choice one. The general range was \$6 25, \$6

King's Yards. Monday, August 1, 1881.

CATTLE, The market opened at these yards with about 400 cattle on sale. There was a large attendance of

buyers and the market ruled active, nearly all the offerings changed hands at prices about the same as hose ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday. McHugh sold Drake 8 feeders, av 883 lbs, at \$3

Platt sold Gear a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock, av 663 lbs, at \$3.35. Richmond sold Hersch 5 good butchers' heifers av 784 lbs, at \$4.35. Platt sold Genther a mixed lot of 6 head of fair Platt sold Genther a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 863 lbs, at \$4 15. Lewis sold Drake8 stockers, av 593 lbs, at \$3 25, and 2 feeders, av 935 lbs, at \$3 75. Pickering sold H Flieschman a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock av 844 lbs, at \$3 6246. Major sold Juo Robinson a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock av 660 lbs, at \$3 40, and 2 bulls, av 925 lbs, at \$2 50. McHugh sold Drake 6 stockers, av 783 lbs, at \$3 60.

McHugh sold Drake 6 stockers, av 783 lbs, at \$3 60.

Purdy sold Drake 2 feeders, av 830 lbs, at \$3 80.

Harger sold H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 830 lbs, at \$3 20; a choice heifer to Baxter weighing 1.060 lbs, at \$3 20; a choice heifer to Baxter weighing 1.060 lbs, at \$3 70, and 15 stockers to Drake, av 886 lbs, at \$3 30.

Aldrich sold Drake 10 stockers, av 756 lbs, at \$3 30, and a choice butchers' heifer weighing 970 lbs, at \$4 75.

Rundel sold Kraft a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 920 lbs, at \$4 23, and 2 good shipping steers, av 1,150 lbs, at \$4.25.

Moore sold Knock 5 fair butchers' steers, av 1,086 ibs, at \$4, and a heifer to Hersch weighing 870 lbs, at \$1.25.

Kitchmond sold Stucker a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 950 lbs, at \$3 29.

Youngs sold Messmore a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock, av 950 lbs, at \$3 50.

McHugh sold Messmore a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$3 50.

Platt sold Drake 11 stockers, av 680 lbs, at \$3 50.

Lewis sold Wm Wreford & Coa mixed lot of 57 head of fair butchers' stock, av 840 lbs, at \$3 50.

Clark sold Houghton a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$3 40, and a bull weighing 1,370 lbs, at \$2 75.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 727 lbs, at \$3 40, and a bull weighing 1,370 lbs, at \$2 75.

CAPTLE.-Receipts for the week 29,308 against 28,144 the previous week. Shipments, 14,841. The market opened on Monday with a rather weak feeling, and for the less desirable grades holders had to make concessions. Trading was at \$2 25@ 2 75 for scalawags, at \$2 90@3 50 for grass Texans, at \$3 00@425 for common to good native butchers stuff, and at \$4 75@5 85 for shipping steers. A few prime lots were taken by exporters at \$5 90@615. There was an unchanged market on Tuesday, com des being weak, but holders were generally enabled to get Monday's rates. The market on 425. Receipts were light Tuesday, while the market on Thursday the market was uneven; for grass Texans there was an active demand and prices form re was an active demand and prices firm. The bulk of the offerings graded below second class. The extreme of the market was \$2 15@6 80.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SENIOR BUCKEYE CULTIVATOR.

Shovels and a Seeding



The Most Complete Cultivator in Use.

Attachment

Has many new and valuable improvements for the coming season. They possess important advantages not found in any other. They can be used as a four or six shovel corn cultivator or seven shovels for fallow. They have the patent rotary shield, the only practical shield in use, and convenient foot treadles for raising the

Our New Buckeye for 1881, is complete and will suit the wost particular. It is decided. ly the best corn and fallow cultivator in the market. It is sold with or without seeding attachment, as desired. See our agent near you or send for descriptive circular, ent free on application

P. P. MAST & CO., - Springfield, Ohio. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

90 cent quality Summer Silks for 75c.

Buckeye Force Feed Grain Drill, Buckeye Plow Sulky and Buckeye Cider Press,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BOSTON, MASS. Refer to E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Parker, CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. W. E. GOWDY. Represented by

GENTS WANTED-For the best and fastest A selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent, National Publishing Company Philadelphia, Pa. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo cards, with name, 10c postpaid. G. L. REED & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

grades showing much firmness. On Saturday the market ruled quiet and closed at the following QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves--Graded steers weighing 1.400 lbs and unwards..........\$6 00 @6 37 Choice Beeves--Fine. fat, weil-formed steers, weighing 1.350 to 1.500 lbs. 5 75 @5 90 Good Beeves--Well-fattened steers. weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in

Hogs-Receipts 100,132 head, against 113,806 last week. Shipments 20,692. The market opened on Monday with an active demand, especially from the packers, who secured much the largest portion of the offerings. Prices ranged at \$6 40@6 70 for for poor to choice light; \$6 25@6 50 for mixed packing; \$6 55@6 90 for heavy shipping and \$5 25 @6 15 for skips and culls. On Tuesday with light receipts and an active demand, prices were advanced 5@10c per hundred, one lot of extra reaching Hall sold Ellis a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock, av 670 lbs, at \$3 25. the day previous and another advance of 5 cents was marked. On Thursday the market opened active but soon became dull and prices dec cents on light and heavy shipping grades and 10c on mixed packing. There was no change on Friday. The demand on Saturday was fairly active and for the better grades prices were firmer and a shade higher. Common to choice light grades ranged at @6 75, and good to strictly choice heavy at \$6 80@ 705. Skips and culls were quotable at \$5 50@6 15.

Buffalo.

a good clearance was made.

CATTLE.—Receipts 12,442, against 17,646 the prerious week. The market opened on Monday with a air supply of cattle. The shipping demand was noderate but country and local buyers bought freely at about the same prices as were ruling the Monday previous. One load of extra Ohio steers aught \$6 50, and four additional loads were sole at \$6, \$6 10 and \$6 35. Medium weight steers brought \$5 621/2@5 871/2 and light weights \$5@5 50, mixed butchers' \$4@4 65, stockers \$3 25@3 80, feeders \$3 90@4 25. We note sales of 17 Michigan steers, av 1,100 lbs, at \$5 50; 14 do, av 1,048 lbs, at \$5 40; 10 do, av 957 lbs, at \$5 75; 16 do, av 1,093 lbs, at \$5 40; 14 do, av 1,173 lbs, at \$5 35; 20 do, av 964 lbs, at \$5; 21 do, av 1,180 lbs, at \$5 50; 22 mixed butchers' av 940 lbs, at \$4 66; 41 do, av 1 042 lbs, at \$4 65; 10 do, av 991 lbs, at \$1 1214; 17 feeders, av 828 lbs, at \$4; 19 do, av 792 lbs, at \$3 95; 20 stockers, av 731 lbs, at \$3 60; 25 do, av 730 lbs, at \$3 75; 26 do. av 822 lbs, at \$3 85; 19 do, av 790 lbs, at \$3 75; 22 do, av 861 lbs, at \$3 70; 29 do, av 798 lbs, at \$3 65; 26 do, av 575 lbs, at \$3 5). The market ruled strong and firm on Tuesday and Wednesday, no Michigan stock reported on either days, and c at the following QUOTATIONS

Stock bulls, fair to choice

SHEEF.-Receipts 23,200, against 23,900 the pre vious week. The offerings on Monday were only fair, but more than sufficient to meet the demand as at the close of the market five or six loads were left over. Prices ranged for fair to good 80 to 90 lb sheep at \$4 50@5; fair to good 90 to 100 lb do at \$4 6214@5 15; fair to good 100 to 110 lb do at \$4 80@ Lambs dull at \$5 for common, and \$5 50@6 75 for fair to choice. Sales of Michigan sheep were: 188 20.

McIntire sold McGee a mixed lot of 24 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 786 lbs, at \$3.

Purdy sold Holzman a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock, av 730 lbs, at \$3 40.

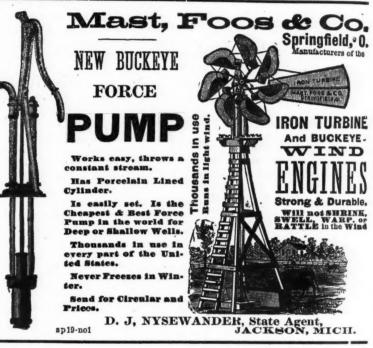
fair to choice. Sales of Bickaga av 86 lbs, at \$5 coarse butchers, av 78 lbs, at \$5 bis, at \$5 coarse butchers' stock, av 730 lbs, at \$3 40. 75; 52 do, av 66 lbs, at \$4 10; 61 lambs, av 41 lbs, at \$5. The market on Tuesday was dull and heavy a former prices. One lot of 36 Michigan sheep, av 89 lbs, sold at \$4 85, the only one reported. Wednesday the market showed no change, with only ten loads on sale and no Michigan sheep among them. Hogs.-Receipts 25,035, against 37,705 the preious week. The receipts on Menday were light and the market fairly active with good to choice selected Yorkers selling at \$6 60@6 70, mediums at \$6 75@6 95 for the best; extra quality if at hand would bring a trifle more. Half-fatted, mixed, corn fed and grassers, slow at \$6 25@6 50. Pigs \$6 @6 10. Coarse fat sows \$4 75@5 25. Stags \$3 75@ loads of choice medium weights at \$7 10. On Wednesday the receipts were again light and prices advanced. Good Yorkers sold at \$6 80@6 90. The market on Friday presented about the same Good mixed mediums at \$7@7 10, with two loads of general features as on the day previous, the best extra at \$7 20. Pigs \$6@6 25. Stags \$3 75@4 25.

Walter Brown & Co., W H ELLIOTT

139 Woodward Ave.,

SPECIALTIES FOR JUNE: One Lot of Plain and Fancy Summer Silks at 60 cents a yard. 75 cent quality Light Colored Summer Silks for 60 cents.

Decided Bargains in Best Black Silks,



CLOVER

Headquarters for CLOVER MACHINERY at South Bend, Indiana-The Standard Clover MONITOR JUNIOR Over 9,000 Now Machine is the MONITOR JUNIOR Over in Use.

The largest factory in the world of its kind. The best mechanical skill. Specially Made Machinery. Air-dried Lumber; the best iron and steel; the best Oak-ranned Belting, are only used in their construction. The style of finish is unsurpassed in this class of machinery. Send for descriptive circulars sent free. Address BIRDSELL MANF'G CO., South Bend, Ind.

The Only Machine that Ever Threshed 107 Bushels in 7 Hours. Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind. We hereby certify that we threshed, hulled and cleaned ready for the market, with one of your Bird sell Cloves Separa ors, 21 bushels of seed in 154 hours' running time; 107 in ten hours time. 2,713 bush els in 66 days' running time, ten hours per day. CYRUS S. DANIS & SONS, ell Cloves Separa ors, 21 ousness of several 22.

Ils in 66 days' running time, ten hours per day.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1872

J. E. SEABOLD,

Notary Public, Wankesha Co., Wis.

"HOMES IN TEXAS" Salt in Agriculture!

and those who will want farm hands for this year. A copy of this book will be mailed free to those who desire reliable information about Texas, upon application by letter or postal card to ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight and Pass'r Agt., Palestine, Tex.



Thoroughbred Horses FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a choice lot of large fash'onably and richly bred colts and fillies which he offers
for sale low and on accommodating terms; they
are unsurpassed in breeding, being mainly of Lexington, Imported Leamington, Imported Warminster blood. Are one, two, and three years old;
never ridden, except one, he never speeded.
Also three grand and richly bred stallions, Morris,
Afton and Last Chance.
Here is an opportunity never before offered in
the Northwest. Why go south and east and buy
weeds and culls, when you can get choicest and
best at your doors. All registered in Stuce's
American Stud Book. For particulars call on or
address the undersigned at LOWELL, MICH.

JOHN M. MATHEWSON. jy26-3m

SEMPLE'S Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure scab, destroy Ticks and parasites infesting sheep. Is non poisonous and improves the wool. 75c per gallon, package charged additional. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars address T. SEMPLE, 399 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

A New illustrated Pamphlet Descriptive of the country along and tributary to the line of the INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN R. R. and contains a good county map of the State It also contains the names and addresses of farmers and planters in Texas who have FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT. and those who will want farm hands for this year. A copy of this book will be mailed free to those who desire reliable information about

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of time and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refues Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent of Potass Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as Manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refues salt is much colored thereby, although lees than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refues salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth.

Very respectfully yonrs, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

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CTATE OF MICHIGAN. - The Circuit

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.— The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery, Edwin R. Clark, Complainant, vs. Leelie W. Clark, Defendant. At a session of said Court held at Detroit on the 28th day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, Present, Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit this day filed in this court that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Michigan but when last heard from was a resident of the State of Massachusetts, on motion of Mr. James W. Romeyn, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant cau-e an appearance to be entered in this cause and answer the bill of complain filed therein within three months from the date of this order, or that in default of such appearance, etc., raid bill of complaint be taken as confessed. On like motion, ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Cause and the Michigan Farmer and State Journal of Agricultures, a newspaper printed in said County of Wayne, once in each week for six weeks in succession, the first publication to be within twenty days after the date of this order.

[Signed.]

F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.

JAS. W. ROMEYN, Complainant's Solicitor.

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VOLUME XII.

Igricultural—The Value of Crop Harvest Home-Crop Reports-O ter-Hillsdale College-Dairy Co ple that Tempted Mother Eve-Veterinary -- Foot Rot in Sheep-Horse Matters.—Value of a Dead Notes.....

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Agricultur

THE VALUE OF CROP A correspondent, "Gran

other column, takes exception ment made in a recent issue that reliable crop reports are the farming community. H based upon the fact that th thus published is used by be and middlemen to control t crop. That such reports a speculators no one will deny their value to them when the lic property. Speculators chances against well known we get positive knowledge, knowledge general, of the p of wheat or wool raised each the facts in relation to their it would do more to put an e tion in these staples than a Look at the position of af spring. After a very severe late spring, which together ce ed great injury upon the gr the markets of the country w to the same level as in the p ary, because there was no p No. 1 wheat sold in Detro bushel which would be read at \$1 20. If the farmers who hand had known the facts wo sold at the then going price? They would have waited and er price. Complete know take all the elements of char trade, and the price of whea crop, would then depend ent amount raised.

There is another point th considered. Dealers have pondents at all the principal various States, and will have tion for their own private l gives them just that much a the farmer who has no idea general prospects are. The selling at a great disadvant place himself on an equality same information. In what get this knowledge better the organized system of reports the State authorities?

So far as the wool clip is price is always regulated b foreign article. When foreig and relatively higher than do here always appreciate un got high enough so that im be made, and the wool laid cheap after paying duty as chased here. There has alw a certain amount, and a larg ed to make up what is require to that grown here, and the the amount of the wool clip could not affect prices injur We still think that carefu

crop reports are of benefit

and would like to have an ex

During the past season

our readers as to how the question. WHITE RUSSIAN

Tracy, superintendent of the of D. M. Ferry & Co., of been growing a number of oats. Among the others he White Russian, a variety the advertised in the agricultu season. When visiting the cently he pointed out this others, and expressed the was a most valuable acquisit found it hardy, a thrifty large yielder, the heads be very heavy. It was grown number of other varieties, soil and the same care; yet i much more thrifty, and a the heads of any other ve showed a remarkable differ vor. But the difference markable in its weight. Ta